The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2960. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Doubts about the Withdrawal of the Troops from Sumpter.

No Order Issued for the Evacuation.

Opinions of the Southern Commissioners.

Latest News Relative to Appointments.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Departure of the Federal Troops from Texas.

Refusal of the Louisiana Convention to Submit the New Constitution to the People.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17, 1861.

CONCERNING FORT SUMPTER.

The Administration is exceedingly discreet relative to its movements, and the Cabinet counsels are carefully guarded from outsiders. I am well satisfied, to-day, nevertheless, that there has been some hitch relative to the Fort Sumpter matter. No final order for the withdrawal of the troops has been given thus far, and it is by no means settled that they will be withdrawn.

FAREWELL OF MR. AND MRS. CRITTENDEN.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and wife leave here to-morrow for Kentucky. The lady guests of the National Hotel gave a very handsome farewell entertainment last night to Mrs. CRITTENDEN, at which Gen. SCOTT, Members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, many Senators and other prominent persons were present. During the evening Judge NELSON presented Mrs. CRITTENDEN with a magnificent bouquet in a neat little speech, and Mr. LOVEJOY, of Boston, conveyed the parting sentiment of esteem of her numerous friends in an exceedingly graceful and eloquent tribute to her many virtues. The scene was a very impressive one. Certainly, Washington has known few women whose absence from society here will create so sad a void.

A GROUNDLESS GROWL.

There has been much senseless grumbling on account of the fact that so many appointments have already been made at the West to the exclusion of other States. But it should be remembered that this is only the consequence of the fact that Mr. LINCOLN, from his life in the West, is well acquainted personally with applicants for office from that section, and can easily make selections and dispose of them; while the pressure from other States is so great, and his knowledge of applicants so limited, that it is very difficult to decide judiciously, without considerable deliberation. He receives hundreds every day, and hears patiently what each has to say until he is now so much exhausted that his friends urged him yesterday to stop the rush after him for a few days' repose. He will not, however, consent to this.

CONFIRMATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

The principal confirmation yesterday was that of Judge WILLIAMS as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A number of military appointments were also confirmed. The President is filling some of the vacant Lieutenancies by the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers. This course is highly commended by military men.

Mr. D. K. CARTER had not, yesterday, been consulted with regard to his appointment to the Governorship of Colorado. His application was for the Governorship of Nebraska, which he prefers. It is probable, therefore, that the report of his appointment to Colorado is incorrect. The Governorship of Neveda will probably be settled upon to-morrow. Any good politician and honest man appointed to this place will be United States Senator within five years. The name of Gen. NYE is mentioned to-day for the Governorship of Colorado in case Mr. CARTER prefers that of Nebraska. He will be consulted to-morrow to ascertain if he will accept the position. I am inclined to the opinion that if tendered the appointment he will accept. He would make an excellent Executive for that important territory.

Mr. CORWIN'S health is better to-day. He has not yet decided to accept the Mexican mission.

GEN. SPINNER CONFIRMED.

Gen. SPINNER'S nomination was confirmed yesterday after some further opposition. The objections urged against him on political grounds are mere pretence. Their true impulse was a conviction that he won't allow the Treasury to be robbed if he can help it.

THE PROPOSITION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Senate postponed the vote upon Senator DOUGLAS' proposition until Monday, in order that there might be a further opportunity for discussion if desirable. The resolutions will be rejected by a large vote. The purpose of them is so apparently only mischievous that many of the Democrats, even, who might, under other circumstances, do anything calculated to embarrass the Administration, will not support them unless some new phase is developed by Senator DOUGLAS to-morrow.

The report that there is danger of a personal encounter between Senators FESSENDEN and DOUGLAS in consequence of Friday's debate, is without foundation. There is no prospect of a duel.

THE OHIO SENATORIAL CONTEST.

There is much excitement among Ohio men in the city concerning the Senatorial contest in that State. The friends of Mr. SHERMAN are much elated with the news that subsequent to the withdrawal of his name he was balloted for and received twenty-eight votes, a heavy gain. They are confident, to-day, of his success. A strong influence is at work in Washington for him. He was to go home this evening or to-morrow morning.

INDIVIDUAL ITEMS.

It is understood to be settled that Mr. MCDUFFIE is to be Postmaster of East Cambridge, and Mr. METCALF Postmaster of Old Cambridge, Mass. There is a strong pressure for the immediate removal of the present Post-office officials.

The Treasury is expected to be in funds to-morrow for the payment of several pending obligations of considerable amounts.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17.

It is said, on good authority, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and FORSYTH, the Commissioners from the Southern Congress, entertain the strongest hopes of preserving the peaceful relations between the two Governments. There is no doubt that their diplomacy is judicious.

It is estimated that there are between five and ten thousand applications already for appointments connected with the Post-office Department. The number of letters daily received is unprecedentedly large, sometimes amounting to 600 or 700. Nineteen clerks are engaged in attending to them.

The applications for employment in the other Department of the public service are correspondingly numerous.

The Senate has confirmed the appointments of Lieut. Col. LORENZO THOMAS as Adjutant-General, Maj. TOWNSEND as Senior Assistant, and W. A. NICHOLS, of the District of Columbia, THEODORE TALBOT, B. C. DRUM and JAS. B. FRY as Assistants, with the rank of Captain.

G. A. HALL, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Special Post-office Agent for Maryland and Virginia.

Certain friends of Mr. CORWIN are still endeavoring to induce him to withdraw his declination of the Mexican Mission.

It is not as yet ascertained that any order has been issued by Presidential authority in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, an event, however, which is still considered will soon inevitably occur from circumstances beyond the Executive control. From what is actually known a formal surrender of the post is not anticipated.

Those best informed relative to Southern movements totally discredit the report that Fort Pickens has been attacked, or that such an act will be likely to occur at present.

Gov. ROMAN, one of the Confederate States Commissioners, telegraphs from Wilmington that he will be in Washington to-morrow, and that he was detained by indisposition.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED SURRENDER OF SUMPTER—HELPLESSNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION—THE REVENUE QUESTION—THE PEACE POLICY THE BEST.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 15, 1861.

Those earnest and ardent Republicans whose impatience at the bare suggestion of the withdrawal of the force from Fort Sumpter is unbounded, and who denounce the Administration in advance for its supposed purpose of "surrendering" to the Secessionists, forget that Congress has given to the President no authority to raise and equip armies to defend the fortress, and that the blame, if blame exists, must rest upon the shoulders of a majority of Congress, and upon the late President BUCHANAN. It is now almost physically impossible to relieve Fort Sumpter with the slender means at the disposal of the President.

Equally unreasonable are the complaints that no steps are taken to collect the revenue in the seceded States. It is well known that the revenue laws on the statute books contemplate the active co-operation of the people of the several States in their enforcement, as well as the acquiescence of the State authorities. There must, by the terms of the law, be Custom-houses in the seaport towns, with collectors and other officers, together with public warehouses in which goods may be stored "in bond," until the merchant chooses to draw them forth. Suits may arise for attempted frauds upon the Government, which suits must be tried before the Federal Courts and local juries. But in the seceded States there are no Courts, the Judges, Marshals and District-Attornies having resigned and acknowledged exclusive allegiance to the State authorities. It is, therefore, impossible to collect the revenue in the ordinary way. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, in view of this state of things, proposed to apply a remedy, known to the public as the Force bill. This bill proposed to collect the revenue at the mouths of the bays and rivers, by stationing vessels of-war at convenient points, to command the entrances. This bill was held by Mr. B. to be essential to the object it had in view, and was urged upon the House of Representatives with his usual zeal and ability; but that body *neglected* to take it up and pass it, thus leaving the President without the power to collect the revenue in the States which have taken a hostile attitude to the Government. Mr. BINGHAM now consistently admits that the enforcement of the revenue laws has become impracticable by the failure of Congress to take up and pass his bill. At the door of that body, therefore, the fault lies, and not at that of the Executive mansion. Mr. LINCOLN has been left powerless to enforce the laws, and yet by the ignorant and unthinking he is held responsible for the failure.

But I need not repeat, that I deem the policy of peace wise in itself, and sure to accomplish the overthrow of secession. I regard it as fortunate, therefore, if it were not designed, that the late Congress failed to provide armies and navies, and force bills for the collection of the revenue in the Cotton States.

The fact must not be lost sight of, regret it as we may, that our Federal Government is theoretically and practically weak. It was hoped by the framers of the Constitution that the defects of federal forms of Government, as exemplified in the histories of Greece, Holland and Germany, had been provided against in that instrument; and very probably the Government, which they organized, would have possessed sufficient strength, if the subjects of it had been homogeneous, or even free. But it has become evident that a confederacy of slaveholding States can never be strong and compact. Slaveholders, from an innate consciousness that their cherished institution is contrary to natural justice, are prone to be jealous, especially of communities which condemn and proscribe Slavery. There can be no such thing as perfect harmony between them. Like the wicked, they "flee when no man pursueth," and are given to much babbling upon "the reserved rights of the States," and to the assertion of the right of resistance to the Federal Government, as often as their favorite policy of Slavery extension is threatened with overthrow.

While this element of evil remains in our system, we must be patient under indignities to Federal authority. The President and Cabinet are conscious of this fact, and being anxious to cement the bonds of Union, they are now disposed to adopt a policy of peace and forgiveness towards the rebels, as best calculated to destroy the morbid sympathy for them, which to a greater or less degree pervades the Border and Middle States.

Since writing the above, I have just seen a gentleman directly from Richmond, who represents the excitement as intense. The Secessionists were quaking with fear at the idea of the Federal Government surrendering Fort Sumpter, while the Unionists were in ecstacies of joyous hope. Both parties agree in the opinion that the surrender of the forts to the Secessionists would be a death-blow to them. The demagogues wear elongated faces at the certain ruin which this measure of peace would bring upon them. My informant is a gentleman of high intelligence, and, with ample means of information, he gives it as his opinion, which at the same time was the opinion of all parties in Richmond, that the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Sumpter and Pickens would leave the Secession traitors without a pretext. He thinks that to surrender the one, however, while holding on to the other, would fail to command the respect and confidence of the friends of Union, since it would be imputed to cowardice rather than to a love of peace. If the possession of Fort Pickens were retained, the Secessionists could still point to it as the badge of Northern tyranny and aggression, while it would strip the surrender of Fort Sumpter of all grace, and render it clear to the world that it was the sheer act of necessity.

The surrender of the forts should be placed on grounds of policy. It would be a declaration to the world that the American Government rests on the consent of the governed, and that public opinion is the great bond of union, and sanction of Federal authority, as it regards the States. This is the popular Fourth of July view of our Government, and if it is not an entirely satisfactory basis of public authority and public credit, it is at any rate the best we have at present, or can have, while Slavery lasts. The jealousy which Slaveholding States feel towards the Federal Government is nursed by them with a feeling of pride, as if it sprang from a high and chivalrous sense of power and personal dignity in the citizen; but in reality this jealousy is the result of timidity. It indicates conscious weakness and fear, such as we see the feeble and decrepit exhibit, when jostled by a sword. The Free States, in which the love of liberty is genuine, have no such apprehensions of continual danger from Federal power. They have their local interests, which they are not slow to defend and protect; but they have no fear of their liberties being overthrown by the Federal Government; and it is singular that almost the only instances in which Free States are brought into collision with the General Government, are those in which the propagandists of Slavery, with loud professions of States' Rights upon their lips, have attempted to encroach on the reserved rights of the States and people. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 16.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read the Supplemental Report of the House Select Committee, on the Indian Trust Bonds, in which they say there is not the slightest suspicion that that Senator was implicated in their abstraction, and that anything seeming to be in reflection upon him in their main Report, was entirely the result of misapprehension. The committee unanimously further say—'when the facts came to be known they were satisfied that Mr. RICE labored with energy and zeal to aid the Government, and he is entitled to the thanks of the House and the country for it." Mr. RICE said he had no remarks to make.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution, calling for information as to the Southern Forts, &c., was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. DOUGLAS hoped a vote would be permitted to be taken on the resolution.

Mr. WILSON did not wish to suppress debate; he merely made the motion as a test question.

Mr. DOUGLAS had heard it intimated that one or two Senators desire to speak.

At the suggestion of Mr. POWELL, the consideration of the resolution was passed over till Monday.

Mr HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) inquired of Mr. FESSENDEN when it was probable that the Senate would be enabled to adjourn?

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) had no knowledge on the subject. He did hear that a member of the Cabinet had said in a very few days.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution relative to the quartering of troops in Washington.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to go into an Executive session, which prevailed—27 against 10.

The Senate afterwards adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 16.

Congress has confirmed the nominations for the District Judges, as follows: A. G. Magrath, South Carolina; H. R. Jackson, Georgia; W. Lanier Harris, Mississippi; Thos. J. Semmes, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas; Jessey J. Finley, Florida.

Messrs. MCQUEEN and MCINTOSH have been confirmed Judges of the Admiralty Court at Key West.

David Hubbard, of Alabama, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ALEX. B. WITHERALL, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury.

BOLLENY BAKER, of Georgia, Auditor of the Treasury.

Congress meets again to night.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 16—P. M.

Congress adjourned to-night to meet again on the second Monday in May.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 16.

Mr. GOGGIN'S proposed amendment to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations provides for a withdrawal of the State from the Union, and, without determining her future association, recommends a conference of the Border States, at Lexington, Ky., in May next, to propose a plan for constructing a Government to be formed by said States and the Confederate States of America, but which is not to be binding till ratified by the Convention, which is to adjourn over to await the result. It declares that the Union can only be restored by an amendment to the Constitution, emanating from the non-Slaveholding States, for the security of Southern rights, and urges a pacific policy throughout.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States storeship *Supply*, which arrived here some time since with the garrison of the Washington station, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, bound for a convenient rendezvous of the Floridian Coast, at which the vessels of the home squadron may be concentrated. The late commander of the *Supply*, Capt. WALKE, who was tried by court-martial, has been superseded, and Capt. GIBSON appointed in his place. The cargo of the ship consists of what is called, in naval parlance, "Purser's stores," no ordinance, ammunition, or mechanical affairs being on board. The authorities have been informed that some of the home fleet are suffering for want of provisions. Several of them have been obliged to economise for over five weeks; and it is to be feared that the crews of more than one are on short allowance. Seldom has a vessel taken from this port for any squadron a larger mail than the *Supply*. The friends and relatives of the different ship's companies seem to regard them engaged in war. The new officers of the *Supply* are: Commander, ALEXANDER GIBSON; Lieutenants, J. H. B. Caldwell, James G. Maxwell, Alfred Hopkins; Master, John A. Howell; Surgeon, Sanford; Paymaster, E. W. Dunn; Clerks, Vandyke and Bowie.

The *Supply* is to return when her stores are delivered unless the Commander-in-Chief requires her services elsewhere.

The heavy draft vessels at the Navy-yard are being completed rapidly, notwithstanding the number of small craft on hand. The splendid steam-frigate *Wabash*, which has been undergoing operations, since last October, is approaching the "ready state" into which she was ordered. Her machinery occupies the attention of Chief-Engineer KING, and a large number of hands are working on her hull. The *Roanoke* steam-frigate, which had to undergo considerable replanking, will be ready to float out of the dry dock the latter part of next week. The engines of the ship being somewhat out of time, the engineering workshops are putting them in order. The *Savannah* corvette, the *Potomac*, and the inserviceable sailing vessels in the stream remain in *statu quo*. There are over a thousand hands now employed at the Navy-yard, and the labor and officers' monthly pay-roll can not fall much short of $85,000. The magnificent launching ways have just been covered by a strong bridge, which can, of course, be moved away with pleasure. The gunboats and small steamers are expecting orders to sail daily.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Friday, March 15, *Vid* New-Orleans, March 16.

The steamship *General Rusk* returned this morning from Brazos with 300 State troops.

The Federal troops evacuated Fort Brown on the 12th inst., and left on the *Daniel Webster* for Key West and Tortugas.

Several hundred of the State troops have enlisted for six months' service under Col. FORD, who is on the Rio Grande, occupying the various forts.

Maj. MACLIN, of the United States Army, had resigned his commission and tendered his services to the State.

Camp Colorado, on the northern frontier, has been taken possession of by the State troops.

Capt. SAYRE, of the army of the Confederate States, has arrived here, and will muster a regiment of rangers for the protection of the frontier. He acts under the orders of President DAVIS.

Nothing further has transpired in regard to Gov. HOUSTON.

Gen. PORTER has chartered the *General Rusk* to transport some 300 to 400 Federal Troops to Tortugas and Key West, where, it is said, they will reëmbark for the North.

Camp Cooper has surrendered to the State forces. The United States officers and soldiers were permitted to march with all necessary subsistence to San Antonio, at which place the public arms and property will be delivered up to the authorities of Texas.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH has arrived here, *en route* to Montgomery.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 16.

The Louisiana Convention to-day voted down an ordinance submitting the Constitution of the Confederate States to the people—yeas 26, nays 74.

The Constitution will come before the Convention for ratification on Monday. It is now evident that two parties are formed—one for a reorganization of the old Confederacy, the other for perpetual separation.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 16.

The State Convention has adopted a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next.

The ordinance has been passed altering the Free Banking Act, which substitutes the stocks of the Confederated States for those of the United States Stocks, and allows the issue of two for one.

Foreign citizens nor corporations are allowed to hold the stocks.

Two members of Congress have been chosen to fill vacancies, and H. C. JONES, of Lauerdale, and NICK. DAVIS, of Madison, elected.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 16.

A large Southern Rights meeting was held at the Court House last night; it was attended with considerable confusion, and finally broke up in a row.

The Southern Pacific Railroad asks the stockholders to take one dollar's worth of new stock for each share.

LEVI TYLER and B. O. DAVIS, old and prominent citizens, the latter of Boston, died last night.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, March 17.

The adjourned Southern Rights meeting yesterday afternoon passed unanimously the resolution presented on Friday night, for the appointment of delegates to the Mass Convention to meet at Frankfort on the 20th.

Mr. SIMIALL made an eloquent speech, during which perfect order prevailed.

In the evening Mr. JAMES GUTHRIE addressed a Union meeting, counseling moderation, saying that President LINCOLN was honest, and that the North would ultimately accord the just demands of the South.

THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Saturday, March 16.

Dr. J H. PULISTON, the late Secretary of the Peace Congress passed through here to-day, on his way to Washington. He has been closeted with leading politicians. The result of his mission over Pennsylvania has not yet transpired.

OHIO LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, March 16.

The Republican members held a caucus last night, at Columbus, to nominate a United States Senator in place of Mr. CHASE. There were twenty-one ballots without a choice being made. The last ballot resulted as follows: DENNISON, 28; SHERMAN, 24; SCHENCK, 22; HARLAN, 3; HORTON, 1.

THE "FIRST WAR VESSEL."

The Charleston *Courier*, of Thursday, contains the following:

LADY DAVIS, THE FIRST WAR VESSEL PUT AFLOAT BY SOUTH CAROLINA SINCE THE WAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE, 1776.—This vessel was bought by Gov. PICKENS, at Richmond, and altered for service, armed with twenty-four pounders, and regularly equipped. She started Tuesday night on the harbor defence, with her complement of enlisted men—Lieutenant T. B. HUGER, commanding, with First-Lieutenant DOZIER and Lieutenant GRIMBALL. She is ready for her work of defence, and Gov. PICKENS has directed her to be named *Lady Davis*, in compliment to the lady of the first President of our Confederate States.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE COTTON STATES.

TABLES SHOWING PROPOSED BASIS FOR REPRESENTATION—FEDERAL RATE, 127,462.

States.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
South Carolina	303,198	407,185	710,371
Georgia	615,336	467,461	1,082,797
Florida	81,885	63,809	148,694
Alabama	520,444	498,473	965,917
Mississippi	378,188	458,227	836,415
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	666,431
Texas	415,999	184,956	600,955
Total	2,674,293	2,329,297	5,003,580

States.	Federal.	Representatives.	Remainder.	Representation in 33d Congress.	Loss.	Gain.	Present Representation.
South Carolina	552,497	4	42,649	4	2	—	6
Georgia	596,812	7	3,518	7	1	—	8
Florida	129,111	1		1	—	—	1
Alabama	731,726	6	16,954	6	1	—	7
Mississippi	653,123	5	15,813	5	—	—	5
Louisiana	541,556	4	31,708	4	—	—	4
Texas	820,972	4	17,124	4	—	2	2
Total	4,671,887	31		31	4	2	33

RATIO ON TOTAL POPULATION CONFEDERATE STATES.

States.	At 50,000.	Rem.	At 70,000.	Rem.	At 90,000.	Rem.
South Carolina	14	15,371	10	15,371	7	85,371
Georgia	21	32,797	15	32,797	12	2,797
Florida	2	45,694	2	5,694	1	55,694
Alabama	19	5,917	13	45,917	10	85,917
Mississippi	16	36,415	11	66,415	9	26,415
Louisiana	13	1,431	9	36,431	7	36,431
Texas	12	955	8	40,955	6	60,955
Total	97	—	68	—	52	—

RATIO ON FEDERAL POPULATION OF CONFEDERATE STATES.

States.	At 50,000.	Rem.	At 70,000.	Rem.	At 90,000.	Rem.
South Carolina	11	2,497	7	62,497	6	12,497
Georgia	17	45,812	12	55,812	9	25,812
Florida	2	20,171	2	6,117	1	30,172
Alabama	15	31,726	11	11,726	8	61,726
Mississippi	13	3,123	9	23,123	7	23,123
Louisiana	10	41,556	7	51,556	6	1,556
Texas	10	26,972	7	38,972	5	76,972
Total	78	—	55	—	42	—

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CAMERON.

The following is the letter in which Mr. CAMERON announced his resignation of his seat in the United States Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1861.

To His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Having accepted the position of Secretary of War, tendered to me by the President, I hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the United States.

I leave that body with feelings of deep regret, as well because it severs my immediate connection with the people of my native State, as because it removes me from the cherished personal associations of that high and dignified body. But I am consoled by the fact that the change in our tariff laws, for which I have labored for more than fifteen years, and which I trust will add greatly to the benefit of Pennsylvania, was accomplished at the close of my Senatorial service.

I beg to say to the Legislature, and to the people of Pennsylvania, that in my new position, which a deference to their earnest wishes induced me reluctantly to accept, my best energies shall be exerted for the benefit of the whole country, of which Pennsylvania forms so important a part.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

SIMON CAMERON.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

$1,800,000 in Specie.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.

The Syrian Question in the British House of Commons.

THE CLERICAL CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

RECEPTION OF THE MORRILL TARIFF.

Victor Emanuel as King of Italy.

The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which sailed from Liverpool 11 o'clock A. M., on the 2d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d inst, arrived here at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. She brings £259,189 in specie, a list of the consignees of which will be found in our financial column.

On the morning of the day when the *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown, the *Australasian*, the steamship so long missing and in regard to which so serious apprehensions have been entertained, also reached that harbor, in time to transfer her mails and passengers to the *Arabia*. Details of the disasters which compelled the *Australasian* to put back, will be found below.

The new steamer *Hibernia*, of the Galway line, is advertised to sail on her first trip from Galway on the 26th inst.

The *Vigo* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst.

The *Canada* arrived at Queenstown at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst.

In the House of Commons on the 28th ult., Mr. S. FITZGERALD asked Lord J. RUSSELL whether he had received any information as to a Russian note commenting upon the report made by the Grand Vizier to the Sultan, upon the complaints of Christian subjects of the Porte; whether the note was supported by the French Minister, and whether its demand would be brought before the Conference at Paris. He referred to the report of a secret engagement between France and Russia, and alluded to the attitude of Russia in the European provinces of Turkey, and of France in Syria, which was exciting a spirit of religious fanaticism throughout the East, and greatly weakening the prestige of the authority of the Government of the Porte.

Sir J. FERGUSON also called attention to the present position of affairs in Syria, and asked whether, in the event of the French occupation being prolonged beyond the period fixed by the Conventien of July, 1860, her Majesty's Government were prepared to act upon the right reserved to other Powers by that Convention of uniting their troops with those of France in the occupation. He complained in strong terms of the conduct of the French troops in Syria.

Mr. LAYARD also denounced the French occupation and urged its immediate conclusion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the demands of Russia had been rejected by the Turkish Government, but that it was agreed that the Ambassadors of the different Powers at Constantinople should be allowed to present suggestions to the Porte with respect to the manner in which the reforms guaranteed to the Christians by the treaty of 1856, should be carried out. With respect to Syria, he regreted to be obliged to confirm much of the statements made; but, after reviewing the excitement which the massacres occasioned in Europe, it must be admitted that it was necessary to assist the Turkish Government in putting a stop to them, for he believed that they would have extended all over the East. This being the case, Government could not have opposed the proposition to assist the Porte without exposing itself to the charge of defending the authors and the abettors of those tragedies. At the same time he had never concealed the objections to this course; and he must point out the dangers likely to result from a joint occupation, in such a case, from the sympathies which were entertained in England and in France towards different parties in Syria, from which serious results might have ensued. He believed that the French Emperor was sincere in his intention to limit the occupation to six months, but he was sorry to say that the Maronites, in company with the French columns, had inflicted great atrocities upon the Druses, and that was the reason for desiring the termination of the occupation. The French, however, denied these reports; but as long as the occupation continued, it was impossible to prevent acts of individual vengeance. With respect to the Conference, the French Minister affirmed that the massacres would break out as soon as the French troops were withdrawn. The Turkish Ambassador replied that his Government could keep order. After some discussion, the Austrian Ambassador suggested that a short time further should be allowed, and a day fixed for the termination of the occupation. This was referred to the Porte; and although he believed the occupation had been useful, it was now desirable to terminate it as soon as possible.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL again declined, March 1, to produce the Syrian correspondence at present, but agreed to produce Sir H. BULWER'S reports relative to the state of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Feb 27, says: I have reason to believe that, in consequence of the firmness shown by England and other Powers, Syria will be evacuated by the French army within three months. The *Pays*, to-night, makes the remarkable admission that "the state of Syria now offers no serious element of troubles," but just by the way of countenancing its old arguments, it adds that "the bishops of the province, from a sentiment which will be readily understood, ask God, in their prayers, that the occupation of the French troops may be continued."

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. FORTESCUE, in reply to Sir L. PALK, said a bill was in course of preparation in reference to the opening out of the territory on the Red River and Saskatchewan, in British North America, to colonization, but would not be introduced until certain negotiations now pending were concluded.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved a series of resolutions for insuring greater efficiency in the naval administration, one of the propositions being to abolish the Board of Admiralty and substitute a Minister of Marine. After a debate, in which the present efficiency of the navy was canvassed, the resolution was withdrawn.

In the House of Lords, March 1, the Marquis of NORMANBY moved for the production of a series of papers relative to the affairs of Italy, and in doing so he attacked the Sardinian Government, and denounced the policy of England. Lord MALMESBURY also spoke in a similar strain.

Lord WODEHOUSE replied, and defended the course of the Government.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. GRIFFITHS asked whether Government thought it necessary, now that the first Italian Parliament had assembled, to hold a European Congress on Italian affairs.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said no proposition had been made to hold such a conference. When a proposition was received, it would be time enough to consider the question.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON announced his intention to shortly introduce a bill to abolish "passing tolls."

At the Annual Meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Report of the directors, the particulars of which have already been published, was agreed to. Extensive improvements are going forward on the *Great Eastern*, and they are expected to be completed in the course of March, so as to admit of another voyage to America at an early date. There are nearly sufficient funds on hand to provide for the works in progress; but as 6,500 tons of coal and a large quantity of stores are required, &c., a small loan may have to be raised.

The Duke of SUTHERLAND died at Trentham on the 28th ult., aged 75. His Grace was much less known in public life than his magnificent Duchess. Of a delicate constitution, and of a naturally retiring disposition, he led a life of strict privacy, and he was chiefly known as one of the wealthiest members of the peerage, as a munificent patron of literature and art, and as an open-handed supporter of charitable institutions. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, the Marquis of Stafford, who was born in 1828. The Duke's death causes a vacancy in the representation of Sutherlandshire, the present Duke having sat for that county since 1852.

A Cabinet Council was held in London on the afternoon of the 2d.

Gen. Sir PATRICK GRANT is gazetted as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and the French General, MONTAUBAN, as Knight Commander of the Bath, for services in China.

The Paris *Monitcur* is indignant at the increase of duties imposed by the Northern United States upon French productions. Silks which paid 19 per cent. will have now to pay from 20 to 30, and wines which paid 30 will have to pay 33½, and so of other kinds of goods and produce. The official journal accuses the Northern deputies of having taken advantage of the absence of those from the South to do this smart bit of business, and laments to have to observe this retrograde movement from free trade, when all other countries are, on the contrary, advancing towards liberty of commerce. *There is another ground for lamentation in the suspicion which is now raised, that the Anti-Slave declarations of the Northern monopolists are not so completely animated as they ought to be by that ardent and self-sacrificing devotion to principle* which alone can secure the triumph of a just cause. If selfishness of one kind be arrayed against selfishness of another, it cannot be expected that the generous sympathies of mankind will be with either.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that, instead of the French army being on the point of leaving Rome, the instructions to Gen. GOYON are quite in a contrary sense.

The pastoral letter of the Bishop of Poictiers, in which he compares the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, was attracting great attention, and the Council of State was considering what steps should be taken in the matter. Count PERSIGNY had issued a circular in denunciation of the letter.

The debate on the address in response to the Emperor's speech was progressing in the Senate. Several members had spoken in favor of the maintenance of the temperal power of the Pope, among others the Marques DE LABOCHEJAQUELIN and the Count D'EICHORN. Senator PIETRI, late Imperial Commissioner in Italy, contended that the temporal power of the Pope was lost, and that France should confine herself to the preservation of his spiritual power. We must consider the attitude of the reaction, which has again raised its head, and must determine our line of conduct. Italy has an army of three hundred thousand men, which she will place on our side in the conflict with which we are threatened.

On the 1st, Prince NAPOLEON spoke upon the subject. He said: "I am astonished at the violence of the discussion. I leave to liberal opinion in Europe, to the patriotism of the Italians, to the 200,000 soldiers who, with the Emperor at their head, made the campaign of Italy, the task of replying to the insults which you have listened to. [Cheers.] The Emperor represents modern society, its progressive tendencies and the liberal principles of 1789. [Loud cheers.] The people are not mistaken if they rely upon NAPOLEON III., who will not fail in his mission." The Prince then recalled the words of the Emperor respecting Gaeta, and said: "Count HECKEREN confounded the words 'pity' and 'sympathy,' the latter being only felt by the Emperor for the glorious cause of Italy, and for the allies who have shed their blood at our side upon the fields of Magenta and Solferino. The Prince defended the English alliance against the Marquis LAROCHEKAYELIR, and said that alliance is not with some particular Ministers, but with the great and liberal English people. It is an alliance with which we can defend the great principles of liberty and progress. The Prince justified the policy of Piedmont in Italy, and maintained that unity of Italy was favorable to France, of whom, he said, she was the national ally. He uttered some sympathetic words respecting Venice, but said he should deplore any untimely attack. He foresaw that Italy united would soon demand Rome as her capital, and continue the difficulty to insure independence to the Pope, who cannot become subject to another sovereign. But by securing to the Pope the right side of the City of Rome, with a Papal garrison and a Papal budget, guaranteed by the Powers, his independence would be secured. The Prince was essentially opposed to the union of temporal and spiritual power, which would be subjection of the conscience."

The Bourse closed on the 2d, with the quotation for rents f 68 15.

The Paris letter of the London *Daily News* mentions as as a rumor in accredited quarters, that Prince METTERNICH has just communicated to M. THOUVENEL an important note from the Court of Vienna. In this note it is asserted the Austrian Government declares that it *never will recognize Victor Emanuel as King of Italy*; but if France recalls her troops from Rome, she will immediately replace them by an Austrian army, and that *if the Revolutionists make the least movement in Venetia or Hungary she will cross the Mincio.*

The heights commanding the citadel of Messina were occupied by the Sardinian troops. The representatives of foreign Powers had protested to the commander of the citadel against any damage which might be caused in the city.

The *Journal l'Italie*, of Turin, says that, according to dispatches from Gen. CIALDINI, the resistance of Gen FERGOLA. Governor of the citadel of Messina, arises from orders received by the latter from FRANCIS II. The siege was to commence in a few days.

The Ban of Crotia had notified the Hungarian Chancellor that he had given orders for the transfer of the Island of the Mur River to Hungary.

Fearful inundations had taken place at Galatz, owing to the breaking up of the ice. Hundreds of persons are stated to have been drowned, and 100,000 quarters of grain in magazines had been lost. The shipping sustained serious injury.

The funeral of those who fell in the recent disturbances at Warsaw has taken place. A Committee of Public Safety, composed of citizens, has been formed, and has issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order. Gov EBWEXKOFF, in a proclamation, reminds the citizens of the justice which Russia has accorded to them for thirty years. The Chief of the Police, having been wounded, has been replaced by Col. DENOUCEL. The municipality of Warsaw has sent an address to the Emperor.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of the 1st says: "In refutation of current reports, the Governor of St. Petersburg announces that no Government measure concerning the peasants will be published on the 2d of March."

The following letter, describing the new privi-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM CHARLESTON.

The City Jubilant—Beauregard Don't Believe It—Major Anderson to be Escorted to the City on the Floating Battery—The "Battery" to be Sent to New-York—Another Fruit of the Harbor Obstructions—The $15,000,000 Loan Taken at a Premium—Another One on the Tapis—The Mercedal Story, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Tuesday, March 12, 1861.

The thing seems to be all settled, and the city is intensely jubilant. All the saloons, and all the private places for choice "smiles," are densely crowded, and cigars go off like hot cakes before the sharp teeth of New-York newsboys after a good sale of an extra "*Herald*" with bogus news.

Gen. BEAUREGARD told one of my friends this morning that he believed it was all a military feint; that he knew Gen. SCOTT of old, etc.; but I know that the "private dispatch" that the bulletins of the *Courier* and *Mercury* alluded to this morning as indorsing yesterday's telegrams, came from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT himself, who sent a letter to the only open prominent Union man here, the distinguished lawyer, Col. PETTIGREW, that "he considered the evacuation of Fort Sumpter a military necessity, in view of the bad state the previous Administration had left Major ANDERSON in." Latterly, the Commandant has been allowed to purchase from day to day whatever he required, with the exception of *oil*, which might be used to light the casemates with at night, in case of an attack.

It is proposed that when the evacuation does take place that the entire garrison shall be escorted to the city in full military style on the Floating Battery; that a grand dinner shall be given to ROBERT ANDERSON, and that the city shall stuff him with kindness, after starving him with the opposite for nearly three months. One red-hot Secessionist, who turns out to be a "*Nutmeg State*" man, proposes that the grand Iron-plated Floating Battery shall be sent to New-York now that her mission to kill and maim is apparently gone, and that she shall be exhibited *à la Chinese junk*. I commend it to BARNUM as a good chance for a speculation.

By a special favor I have been permitted to see this "slaughter-pen." It is estimated that $5,000 more will slide into the pockets of her contractors ere she is finished. They are now plating her roof with sheets of proved India-rubber, laid between the iron plates. The magazines are on board, ready to contain ten thousand pounds of powder, which they have been fondly hoping they might be allowed to "charge home for Sumpter." The guns, two thirty-four and two forty-two, are mounted on an adjoining wharf, and will be placed in position to-night; they weigh thirty-two thousand pounds. The Palmetto Government hired a flat-boat, which only cost $150, and are paying $250 a day for the use of her whether in service or not. This is intended for the Hospital—a long, low, black thing, with cots, knives, saws and tourniquets, and all the other paraphernalia of medical butchery. In the apothecary's department they have fifteen gallons of brandy at $15 per gallon, and as many more of "Old Kentucky," "Schnapps," etc., with champagne *ad libitum*. The latter is intended as a preventive of want of courage. In fact, about the whole thing there is a most extraordinary outlay of money for what may turn out a most miserable failure. I may add that Dr. DOWRING, the Assistant-Surgeon, is a most accomplished member of the profession, and if legs have to be cut off in short notice, I commend him as the man to do it.

The *Susan G. Owens* is a gone coon. She is fruit number five of the take-up-your-buoys-light-ship-beacons-and-light-house-system.

The rumor was general yesterday that the Provisional Congress loan of $15,000,000 was all taken. I did not like to state anything until I knew positively. I have received a dispatch this morning from a personal friend of Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER, stating that New-Orleans capitalists took it all at 5 per cent. premium. Some of the Charlestonians, who have loose change lying about, are quite distressed about it, as they naturally wish a small finger in the pie. Another $15,000,000 loan will be trotting along pretty soon, and they can grasp the whole of that if it will make them feel any better.

The story floating around the Northern papers of MORDECAI, the rich Jew, declaring himself insolvent, after paying a small per centum to his New-York, Boston and Philadelphia creditors, is a falsehood, cut out of the whole cloth. Mr. MEMMINGER gave Gov. PICKENS $10,000 for the use of the State, because he made $150,000 last year by a happy rice speculation. Apart from these operations, which he is generally very fortunate in, he is not in business at all. You may see him any day lounging and chatting, and apparently a man of elegant leisure, trying to kill time.

The Palmetto Guard started me up at sunrise this morning. Under command of Capt. GEORGE CUTHBERT, 170 strong, with Minie muskets, and a fine, proud step, they marched through Clifford-street, on their way to Morris Island to take charge of the Dahlgren guns. They are one of the pet companies of Charleston.

If there is any such thing as spontaneous combustion in powder, we shall certainly be blown up ere long, if we cannot blow up our imaginary enemies. An additional 50,000 pounds of powder arrived to-night, per rail. As usual, it comes from Old Virginny.

I saw at Cameron's foundry this morning, a new steam fire-engine with several improvements on the New-York ones. It was just turned out as our party went in. CAMERON melts up daily about seven tons of iron for the different sizes of shot, ordered by the Palmetto Government. It would be much wiser to turn it into plows and sewing machines, emancipators of men and women, instead of destroyers and death-dealers. He makes it pay, however, believing with WASHINGTON IRVING that the dollar is "almighty."

A nephew of the great would-be nigger owner, JOHN MITCHEL, of the "pitchfork Irish rebellion" fame, is in the South Carolina army. WARD, the artist, has also joined the boys at Morris Island. I have not heard whether his armament will be the pencil or the Minie. JASPER.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—A contributor to the *Crisis*, published at Columbus, Ohio, by Hon. S. MEDARY, transmits to that paper the appended extract from a letter written him by Ex-President JUAREZ:

"I have at last accomplished that which my heart's desire and prayer was, 'the establishment of my Government and people at the City of Mexico.' After performing this, to entire satisfaction both to myself and followers, I leave the affairs of Government in the hands of one who possesses unlimited qualifications and experience both as a military chieftain and statesman, and one whom we do confide in, as the indorser of a Government upon that which I established at Vera Cruz. His Cabinet is composed of, as you are aware, able and well tried statesmen. I retire after concluding my sought for course satisfactorily, ready and willing to stand by and protect our Government, our people, and give a protection to the American flag and the American citizen, who is doubly welcome within our circles. God help us in our object."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 431, 641, 355, 749, 671, 699, 781, 745, 747, 321, 333, 621, 685, 101, 327, 753, 755, 757, 761, 767. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 602, 770, 376, 300, 622, 294½, 384, 380½, 338, 358, 570, 644, 646, 654, 656, 658, 662, 664, 666.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 15, 33 on demurerr.—Nos. 201, 127, 157, 193, 209, 214, 215, 219, 196, 222, 223, 172, 203, 224, 225, 227, 229, 230.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1531, 867, 869, 1287, 1375, 1315, 1535, 1551, 1559, 1561, 1507, 1567, 1571, 1573, 971. *Part II.*—Nos. 862, 1030, 1048, 1050, 1052, 254, 792, 18, 1058, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 709, 205, 425, 782, 542, 298, 495, 791, 793, 794, 795, 796, 3149, 724, 780. *Part II*—Nos. 457, 537, 2990, 499, 605, 748, 761, 763, 239, 473, 532, 537, 140, 785, 786, 393.

Furthur about the Van Eeten Case—The Non-Suit Explained.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Elizabeth Josephine Van Eeten vs. *Camille C. Roumage*.—This case was particularly stated in the TIMES of the 14th instant, and the result given in the TIMES of the 16th instant. In stating the conclusion of the case, the grounds of the non-suit entered were omitted as unessential; but in this case it seems to be important that the facts should be given.

The plaintiff sued to recover money ($20,000,) alleged to have been loaned the defendant. Upon the trial of the case the evidence clearly showed that the defendant received the money of the plaintiff's husband, without any knowledge whatever that it belonged to her, or that she had any claim upon it, the defendant being requested by Louis M. Van Eeten, the husband, to invest it for him. The defendant also showed that he had at different times paid installments on this loan upon orders of Louis M. Van Eeten, and to other parties by his direction, and that in this manner the entire sum had been repaid and canceled as early as November, 1855, since which time no claim had been made upon him until April, 1860.

Upon this evidence, after the testimony was all in, plaintiff's counsel stated that he could not ask a verdict, and that he would consent to a non-suit. The non-suit was directed upon this suggestion and consent of plaintiff's counsel, and not upon any technicality of law.

The defendant's counsel in opening his case fully exonerated the plaintiff from any blame in the matter of this suit, alleging that her husband was the responsibly party. Fisk & Delevan, and Wm. Fullerton, for plaintiff; Larocque & Barlow for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Bequests to the Catholic Church and St. Vincent's Hospital.—The will of Mary Whitworth was now admitted to probate. The will gives several lots of ground at Fordham to St. Vincent's Hospital, under the care of Mother Jerome. Three hundred dollars are left to Archbishop Hughes for the benefit of poor young men preparing for the Catholic priesthood. Several private bequests are then made, and the residue of testatrix' property left to the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The will of Frederick W. Wehnnonn, a singular document, was admitted, but its provisions are of no interest to parties other than the devisees.

The wills of Samuel Broadhurst, George Mercier and Edward Vernon were also admitted, making no public bequests.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court, before Judge MCCUNN, on Saturday, Julius H. Nardolf, who had pleaded guilty of a simple assault, was fined $10.

John Esternocht, convicted of a felonious assault, was sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and be confined for one year in the Penitentiary.

Abraham Rosenstein and Henry Stone, convicted of receiving stolen goods, were next put to the bar. Their Counsel moved for a new trial. But this was denied, and the prisoners were sentenced, Stone to the Penitentiary for six months, and Rosenstein the same, with the addition of a fine of $150.

Henry King, who had been convicted of a simple assault and battery, was next put to the bar. Upon the trial he had defended himself, but was now represented by a member of the bar, who addressed the Court in mitigation of sentence. The Court remarked that the circumstance of the prisoner being here alone, and without influential friends, commended him strongly to mercy, and he would therefore be lightly sentenced. He was fined $30.

Joseph Townsend, convicted of felonious assault, was next put to the Bar for sentence. His counsel moved for a new trial. Without disposing of the motion, the further hearing of the case was postponed till to-day.

Patrick Constantine, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was next sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Patrick Clare, convicted of felonious assault, was next sentenced to pay a fine of $100. The sentence was made thus light, in view of extenuating circumstances in the case, the prisoner having been first assaulted by a person for whom the mistook the complaining witness.

The Court then adjoureed to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

Felonious Assault—Hugh Ward, James Flood, John L. Collins, John Drake.

For Forgery—Honeywell Vincent, Francis Quinlan, Charles Pell, *alias* Charles Thompson.

For Burglary—Michael Farrell.

For Larceny—Philip Smith, Jane Sister, Frank Burnett, Thomas Collins, Margaret Williams, Margaret Smith.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

CALENDAR.

For False Pretences—Honeywell Vincent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Bass vs. *Allen.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Brewer vs. *Stephens.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Cail vs. *Morton et al.*—Motion granted, unless the plaintiff, within 15 days, execute and deliver to defendant's attorney, a bond in $1,000, with two sureties to be approved, to pay all damages sustained by reason of the attachment.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff, Monerief, Robertson and White.

True vs. *Meron et al.*—Order below must be affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Ketchum vs. *Carrol et al.*—An order must be entered discharging the attachment as against Edwin R. Carrol, upon his delivering to the Sheriff a stipulation, in writing, by himself or his attorney, not to prosecute an action against the Sheriff for his proceedings under the attachment.

POLICE REPORTS.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—A young woman, giving the name of Mary Smith, and a man calling himself John Brown, were apprehended on Saturday evening, each charged with having passed a counterfeit five dollar bill, purporting to be the issue of the Continental Bank, Boston, Mass. The woman palmed her counterfeit upon the proprietor of the drug store, No. 330 Second-avenue, in payment for a quarter's worth of medicine, while the other prisoner invested one of the notes at a shoe store kept at No. 324 Hudson-street. It is thought that other tradespeople have been swindled by the accused, and Justice CONNOLLY has temporarily committed them to afford opportunity for complainants to appear.

TAKING AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

On Saturday evening a difficulty occurred between Mr. James Colwell, residing at No. 156 West Thirteenth-street, and a young printer named Wm. Samo, who was under the influence of liquor. In the course of the dispute Samo slipped a pair of iron knuckles over his fingers and hit Mr. Colwell a severe blow with them upon his left temple. The young ruffian was arrested, and yesterday Justice CONNOLLY held him for trial upon a complaint for felonious assault.

THEFT OF LIQUOR.

Thomas Firth, a confectioner, living at Yorkville, was committed by Justice BROWNELL on Saturday to answer a charge of having stolen $125 worth of wines and liquors, belonging to Mr. Charles Nagle. The whole of the property was recovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 16

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	96	200	Harlem R. Prf.	b30 38¾
26,000	do	95¾	400	do	s30 38¾
2,000	do	95⅞	100	do	b3 38¾
62,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	94	350	Reading Railroad	43¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	89¾	100	Mich. Central R.	58
4,000	do	89¾	200	do	b30 58½
5,000	N.Y.St.5s,'74ex.in97		50	do	57⅞
10,000	Tenn. State 6's'90	74½	100	do	s30 57¾
1,000	do	74½	200	do	b3 57¾
10,000	do	s30 74⅝	130	Chi.Bur.&Quin.R.	72
1,000	Virgin. State 6's	78	50	do	s10 71¾
4,000	do	c 78¾	50	M. So. & N. Ind.R.	16½
8,000	Misso'ri State 6's	66¾	20	do	16¾
20,000	do	s30 66	25	do	16¾
5,000	do	66	50	do	16¾
1,000	M. S. 2d m. bds.	68½	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	38¾
1,000	Goshen B. Bs.	79	50	do	36⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	99	400	do	b60 37
2,000	Chi. & N.W.1st M	39½	200	do	b90 37
20	Butchers & D. Bk.	119	150	do	s30 36¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	92½	150	do	36⅞
25	Macon & W. R.	95	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	c 80¾
25	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	86¼	150	do	b10 81
10	do	86½	300	do	c 80¾
150	N. Y. Cent. R.	78½	100	do	b10 80⅞
100	do	s10 78¾	100	do	b10 80¾
50	do	s30 78¾	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94½
200	do	c 78¾	8	do	95
50	do	s15 78¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅝
1,000	do	s30 78¾	42	do	71
100	do	s5 78¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	34½
200	do	b30 78⅝	950	do	34¾
300	do	78¾	150	do	b10 34¾
40	do	78¾	200	do	b30 34⅞
250	Erie Railroad	33	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	58
150	do	s30 32⅞	150	do	57¾
400	do	b30 33⅛	10	do	57⅝
200	do	b10 33	100	do	s30 57¾
100	do	s10 33	300	do	b30 57⅞

SECOND BOARD.

60,000	U.S.6's,1881 Cpn.	94	200	Mich. Cen. R.	b10 57⅞
1,000	U.S.6's, 1881.Reg.	96	50	Panama R.	s30 115½
500	Tr. 12 ₱c. Notes.	103⅞	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	58
2,000	Missouri State 6s	66¾	10	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16¾
4,000	do	66⅞	200	do	16⅞
5,000	do	b30 66⅞	25	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	37
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	101½	100	do	37⅛
6,000	E.R.3d M.B.B.'83,	91	250	do	b10 37½
40	Metropolitan Bank.	104¾	50	do	b30 37¾
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	86¾	250	Ill. Central R. S.	81
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 78⅝	100	do	b30 81¼
100	do	b4 78⅝	16	Clev.,Col.&Cin. R.	95
20	Hud. River Railr'd	45⅝	5	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅞
50	Harlem R. Pref.	38⅝	100	do	71⅝
100	do	b30 38⅝			

MONDAY, March 18—A. M.

There is a steady advance in the market value of the Funded Debt of the General Government, partly in consequence of the provision made in the Tariff Act of March 3, at the instance of Mr. SHERMAN, the Republican Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, whereby the new Administration will be spared the necessity of any sale of the six ₱ cent. Federal Debt of the United States at a rate less than the par value thereof. As this provision has been but imperfectly understood, even in Wall-street, we here republish it. It will be seen that it virtually substitutes a convertible Treasury paper, of the denomination of $50 and upward, interest payable semi-annually, of one or two years' date, whenever, after due advertisement, the offers for a six ₱ cent. Funded Stock are below par, or otherwise unsatisfactory to the Department of the Treasury. In the case of the remaining seventeen millions of the general loan authority of twenty-five millions, the discretion of accepting less than part is left unrepealed, but in this case, as in the special authority of ten millions under the Tariff act, and the old authority for $14,250,000 for funding the present outstanding Treasury Bills, the Secretary, after ten days' advertisement, is left free to decline all offers below par, if, in his judgment, a Convertible Treasury paper can be readily paid out to the public creditors or exchanged for Gold, at par. The convenience and popularity of such paper were amply tested during the Mexican War of 1846–47, and the holders thereof made a good thing for themselves, besides accommodating the Government at 6 ₱ cent. by availing of the Convertible privilege, whereby they secured a twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. Funded Stock at par, which afterwards sold at a very large premium.

We presume that Mr. SHERMAN and his party have also in view the further advantage of securing the participation of the largest number of the people in all parts of the country, in the Public Stocks of the Government in, sums as low as $50, if wanted, both directly by an exchange of Gold for this Convertible paper, and indirectly through the public creditors and the postal service. There is little question that the negotiation would be at once economical, convenient and popular, and the new Secretary of the Treasury, with such discretion in his power, will probably be disposed to avail of it if on wanting further means for the support of the Government, he should find a direct issue of Funded Stock impracticable at or above par. When Mr. DIX accepted for $8,000,000 the best offers he could get, after ten days' notice, on an occasion of sudden and pressing emergency, no such alternative existed, as the present Act was not passed until the 2d March. The circumstance that an immediate advance of 5@6 ₱ cent. on the average award of that negotiation has taken place, and the large and wide-spread demand for the new Stock, which is now manifesting itself, go far to prove that the new Administration, with the alternative authority referred to, need not again subject the Government to the discredit of selling such a Stock below its par value.

The aggregate existing authority for negotiating for new and the funding of the old Loans of the United States, is to the amount of $41,250,000, and may be stated as follows:

1. Under the act of June, 1860, for $21,000,000, of which 6,750,000 has been issued, the balance being 14,250,000, in a twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock not less than par, which act is so modified as to confine the use of the money to the payment at maturity of the present outstanding Treasury Bills of the Government; of which about $4,000,000 6 ₱ Cents mature in June, and $1,000,000 12@10 ₱ Cents mature in December and January. If, after 30 days' notice, the Money cannot be had for such Stock at par, the Department is now authorized to employ Treasury paper, of one or two years' date, interest payable semi-annually, convertible at or before maturity, at par, into such twenty-year Stock; the paper to be issued to the holders of the old Treasury paper, as public creditors, or exchanged for Gold to pay off such paper. The Bills to be of the denomination of $50 and upward, as applied for, and receivable at all times for Customs.

2. The general authority under the Act of February, 1861, for a 20-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock, for $25,000,000, of which $8,000,000 was immediately negotiated, the money applicable to the wants of the present or future fiscal years—the Stock to be awarded, in such sums as may be advertised for, after only ten days' notice. But if the offers are not satisfactory to the Department, he is authorized by the subsequent Act of March 2, to substitute Treasury paper, of one or two years' date, convertible into such Stock, or receivable at all times for Customs.

3. The authority under the Act of March 2, for $10,000,000 in a 20-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock, the money applicable to the wants of the Government only after the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1861. And in default of offers at or above par for such Stock, after 30 days' notice, the Department is authorized to substitute, as above, a Convertible Treasury paper of one or two years' date, receivable at all times for Customs.

FOURTH SECTION OF TARIFF ACT OF MARCH 2.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the proposals made for said loan, or for so much thereof as the exigencies of the public service shall require, shall not be satisfactory, the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized to decline to accept such offer if for less than the par value of the bonds constituting the said stock, and in lieu thereof, and to the extent and amount of the loan authorized to be made by this act, *to issue Treasury notes for sums not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi annually on the first days of January and July* in each year, at proper places of payment to be prescribed by the Secretary, with the approval of the President; *and under the like circumstances and conditions, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to substitute Treasury notes of equal amount for the whole or any part of* ANY OF THE LOANS *for which he is now by law authorized to contract and issue bonds. And the Treasury notes so issued under the authority herein given, shall be received in payment for all debts due to the United States when offered, and in like manner shall be given in payment for any sum from the United States, when payment in that mode is requested by the person to whom payment is to be made, or for their par value in coin.* And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the stock or Treasury notes which may be issued under the authority of this act; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of preparing the certificates of stock or Treasury notes herein authorized, to be done in the usual mode and under the restrictions as to employment and payment of officers contained in the laws authorizing former loans and issues of Treasury notes; *and it shall be at the option of holders of the Treasury notes hereby authorized by this act to exchange the same for the stock herein authorized, at par, or for bonds, in lieu of which said Treasury notes were issued*; Provided, That no certificate shall be exchanged for Treasury notes, or bonds, in sums less than five hundred dollars: And provided further, That the authority to issue the said Treasury notes, or give the same in payment for debts due from the United States, shall be limited to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and that the same may be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time within two years after the passage of this act; and that said notes shall cease to bear interest after they shall have been called in by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provision of this act.

The arrival of the *Arabia* late on Saturday afternoon happily reversed the painful concern which had been felt for a week or ten days for the safety of the *Australasian*. An accident to her machinery, when only three days out, placed the vessel under sail, and after attempting for six days to complete the Western passage, the master deemed it advisable to put back to Queenstown. The comparative ease and perfect safety to the ship and passengers with which this accident was overcome, maintain the proverbial good management and success of the Cunard line, which, in a twenty years' service has never lost the life of a single passenger.

The *Arabia* brought forward the overdue mails of the *Australasian*, and also most of the passengers. The gold, about $60,000 in amount, was not transferred, but the own treasure list of the *Arabia* amounts to $1,300,000. Her market advices are two business days later than the previous arrival of the *Etna*, but denote no particular change in Cotton and Breadstuffs. The latter continue in steady demand, without much speculative buying, and some American descriptions of Wheat and Flour are well maintained, considering the heavy arrivals, in consequence of the reduced deliveries from the English farmers. Trade in Cotton Goods at Manchester, is reported dull. The British exportations for the year 1860, show the unprecedented value of $679,210,000, or an increase of $28,155,000 over the former year, chiefly derived from Cotton and Woolen fabrics. Money is reported firm at 8 ₱ cent. in London, but no indications are given o a further advance by the Bank of England, as the West India supplies of Silver were equal to the reduced wants for British India and China, and the Australian and other receipts of Gold more than replaced the withdrawals from the Bank of England for the United States. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of February, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,820,870	Increase, £169,263
Other deposits	12,109,781	Increase.. 656,502
Rest	3,436,215	Decrease. 68,721
Government securities	9,770,776	Increase.. 326,000
Other securities	20,569,958	Increase.. 111,681
Notes unemployed	6,326,635	Increase... 280,990

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,518,110, being an increase of £30, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,208,721, showing an increase of £315,465, when compared with the preceding return. The English funds keep steady, and American Stocks are quoted without material alteration. A partial rise is noted in Illinois Centrals. From Paris, the Circular of Messrs. VANDEN BROEK, BROS. & Co. says:

"The Money Market has not varied during the week—Bank rate 7 ₱ cent., and offers on the Street at from 4¾ to 6 ₱ cent. Exchanges have manifested a limited activity in London and Vienna, but as we write the demand for the former is drooping. In American Securities we have had offered to us two or three large lots of Federal 6 ₱ Cents., and Maryland, Illinois and other State Bonds, but present New-York prices will not induce bargains."

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Bus. done.
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	83	@ 85	
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	76	@ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	68	@ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	85	@ 87	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. do. 1875	87	@ 89	[dis.
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	28¾	@ 27¾ d.	28¾ ¼ ⅛
Do. do. all paid	69	@ 71	70¾
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	85	@ 87	
Do. (s. f'd) 1st m., '82	88	@ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50	@ 55	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1886	65	@ 70	
Do. $100 shares	12	@ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	84	@ 86	85 6
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	90	@ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91	@ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs, 1876	91	@ 93	
Do. $100 shares	70	@ 72 x.c.	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱c. '67	91	@ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	85	@ 87	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱c., '83, assent.	75	@ 77	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱c., '62, '71, '75, do.	57	@ 60	
Do. shares, assented	27	@ 28	
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	99	@ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	97	@ 99	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	84	@ 86	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	89	@ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75	@ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22	@ 26	

The following is the specie list of the *Arabia*:

M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	£70,000
Boonen Graves & Co., New-York	4,000
Estovez Govin & Bros., New-York	2,000
Dunham & Dimon, New-York	1,923
Capt. C. H. Mallory, New-York	1,500
Brown, Bros. & Co., New-York	50,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York	6,000
John Ashbahs, New-York	400
Samuel G. Reed, & Co., New-York	1,500
Fras. Mccdonald & Co., New-York	520
H. D. Brookman & Co., New-York	1,000
Wm. Jones & Son, Portsmouth	1,400
L. Marx & Co., New-York	5,000
Ward & Co., New-York	1,000
Isaac Rich & Co., Boston	2,545
Order	12,000
John A. McGaw, New-York	1,000
Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York	8,000
R. C. Ferguson and others, New-York	49,500
August Belmont & Co., New-York	39,000
Peter D. Collins, New-York	434
Sawyer, Wallace & Co., New-York	466
Total	£259,189

The following is the California specie list of the *North Star*, arrived on Saturday afternoon:

Butcher & Bros	$10,000	Naylor & Co	$10,000
Wm. Hoge & Co	30,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	14,700
Eppinger & Co	4 600	Frank Baker	8,500
Newstadter Bros	1,600	W. T. Coleman & Co.	52,500
Jacob Hecht & Bro.	3,225	J. Patrick & Co.	31,100
W. Heller & Co.	12,400	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	30,070
J. G. Parker & Son	9,000	Scholer & Bros	21,000
F. Nickerson & Co.	6,400	H. Cohen & Co.	37,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	15,000	J. Heller & Bros.	9,700
Geo. B. Chase	15,000	R. Maedar & O. Adams	8,600
G. Tilton & Co	2,000	R. Patrick	60,000
Baker & Morrill	10,000	C. Kelly & Co.	28,000
J. H. Coggshill	8,810	Conroy & O'Connor	16,000
DeRhanan, Co.	40,850	Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	83,544
Order	13,898	Am. Ex Bank	30,000
Am. Ex. Bank	47,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	150,500
Jennings & Brewster	8,000		
Total			$815,524

Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., of San Francisco, report, by this mail, as follows:

"Comparative ease promises to characterize the money market to-merrow. There is as yet a very moderate requirement, and available capital appears to be in pretty full supply. Engagements maturing are said to be light, and remittances from the interior have latterly shown some improvement. On unexceptionable collateral, the rate for Loans is pretty uniformly 2 ₱ cent., with an inclination in favor of borrowers. Sight Exchange on New-York continues to rule at 3 ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange, with a moderate business doing, is quotable at 48d. Bankers', and 49½d. other 60 days' bills. In Mexican Dollars, since last reference, there have been transactions to the extent of about $58,000, at 9@9¼ ₱ cent. premium, principally at the former figure. Of the recent treasure shipments to Hong Kong, by the *Moonlight* and *A. J. Ramos*, $106,966 was in Mexican dollars, being made up from various imports since 1st inst., and leaving very few on hand. Gold Bars are in but moderate request, and, notwithstanding a light supply, are lower. We quote at 820@825 fine par. The transactions of the United States Branch Mint in this city, from 1st to 16th February, inclusive, show the following deposits and coinage: Gold Bullion deposited—weight after melting, ozs., 26,698 30; Coinage—Gold Double Eagles, $460,000."

The trade of the past week at New-York shows a further improvement in the sales making to the country. The Hotel arrivals are more numerous, and a considerable number of Western and Southwestern merchants, who were kept back by the gloomy political and financial embarrassments of the Winter are coming in to the help of the later trade. It is proper to repeat, however, that the improvement is but partially distributed among our dry goods jobbers and grocery people, as many of the former are still complaining not only of very light sales but poor collections. The importers are rather better employed this month in making sales of particular lines of foreign merchandise, which are affected by the new tariff after the 1st of April. In the Auction-rooms very fair prices are realized on such Goods. The current Import entries are much lighter than last season, and the trade begins to feel the influence of the extra cautions observed after our political troubles began in November, in shaping their orders for the Spring business. The Export movement, both here and from the Cotton ports, continues on a large scale, tending to keep down Exchange on London, although the Specie arrivals of the week caused a partial reaction of ¼ ₱ cent., the rates for Bank and Bankers' bills closing for Saturday's mail at 106@106¼ ₱ cent. Including the California steamer, the receipts of Gold were $3,380,000, but coming in chiefly after the Bank average was made up, the full effect will not be told on the official return of this afternoon. The Money market was sufficiently easy without this addition to the stock of Bullion, and in the absence of a sufficient offering of prime mercantile paper, temporary employment is sought for Money in Treasury Bills, which with the premium and accumulated interest advanced by the lender, scarcely pay the ordinary rate of 7 ₱ cent. To the Stock Exchange the supply of Money at 6 ₱ cent., at call, is reported easy. On the hypothecation of the New 6 ₱ cent. Federal Stock, 5 ₱ cent., in some instances, is accepted. This Stock, and also the Five ₱ cent. Stock of 1874, find ready buyers at advancing prices, the rise during the week being equal on each to 2@2½ ₱ cent. The private and Stock Exchange sales on Saturday amount to about $300,000. The political confidence of the Street has been improved by the reports from Washington to the effect that a peace policy will assuredly be pursued by the new Administration in dealing with the Southern difficulty, and the regular movements of business, as well as speculation, are less sensitive to "special" rumors by telegraph on this subject.

The Import entries at New-York of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,561,175, against $5,486,587 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,880,867 against $1,877,041. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports 138,000 bales, equivalent to an Exchange of $6,900,000.

According to the Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion) from July 1, 1860, to 28th Feb. ult., were of the value of.....$146,009,000
Add two weeks in March.....5,153,965
Total entered to date.....$151,162,965
Against same time last year.....166,063,705
Decrease since July 1.....$14,900,740

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported,) from July 1, 1860, to 28th Feb. ult., of the value of....$81,872,000
Add two weeks in March.....5,377,926
Total to date.....$87,249,926
Against same time last year.....53,136,013
Increase to date.....$34,113,913

The Exports of Specie from New-York from July 1 last to date, are.....$21,772,000
Against same time last year.....39,561,000
Decrease since July 1.....$17,789,000

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$26,392,000
Foreign Gold direct	20,266,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	3,659,000
Total since 1st July	$50,317,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	94@96
New-York Central	78@79¼@78@78¾
New-York and Erie	32¼@33@32¾
Reading	42¾@44@43¾
Rock Island	57¼@58¾@58¼
Michigan Guaranteed	35¼@37½
Michigan Southern	15¼@16¾@16¾
Michigan Central	56¾@58¼@57½
Toledo

hides; 200 dry West Indies, 30 lbs., private terms; 1,800 dry Southern, 16@18 lbs., 11c.@12c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 dry Mexican, 20 lbs., private terms; 200 dry Payta, 28 lbs., 15c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Western Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,825 dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 13 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Association Slaughters, 65@80 lbs., 7½c., cash; 200 Western Slaughters, 72 lbs., 6½c., cash; 400 Country Slaughters, 65 lbs., private terms; 500 wet salted Para, 54 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 315,400, (same time last year 284,400—year before. 74 350,) and 757 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,300 Horse, 3,000 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Leather is moving moderately and steadily at prevailing low rates. Oak Sole in fair demand at unchanged prices. Weekly receipts of sole leather about 24,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—Stock in dealers' hands moderate; manufacturers working cautiously."

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales were made of only 70 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@34c.; and 40 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 18c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was inactive and cheaper to-day; sales 250 bbls., at $16 50@$16 62½ for Mess, and $12 50@12 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Hogs and Bacon are unchanged. About 120 pkgs. Cut Meats found buyers at 8c.@8¾c. for hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in demand and is steady. The day's transactions add up 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9½c@10c. ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales of 105 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been inactive, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 2,000 bushels Clover, at $4 75@$5; and 300 bushels Timothy, at $2 75@$3 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,400 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@5½c.; 205 boxes Havana, at 5½c.@6c.; and 689 hhds. Melado, at 2½c. @3c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—The market exhibits no important changes. The week's sales include 23 bales San Juan Deer, at 42c.; 16 bales Central American and 4 bales Augostura, on private terms; 150 bales Curacoa Goat, at 50c.; 27 bales Tampico, 250 lbs., at 34c., cash, less 5 ℔ cent.; and 20 bales Vera Cruz, at 35c., 6 months.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at 17¼c.@17¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were quite moderate, though shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d., ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 11-32d.@ ⅜d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d @12d., ℔ bush. Resin, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 40s., ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¾d., ℔ bushel. Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d., ℔ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 40s. ℔ ton. For Galway, 15,000 bushels Grain, by the steamship *Prince Albert*, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships, 960 and 1,400 tons, now bound to England, from Quebec to London, Deals at £5, (the first last year, April 25, was made at £4 7s 6d.;) one, 810 tons, now at Boston, hence for Liverpool or London, £2,600; ship *Competitor*, 871 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., about $13,000; ship *Electric Spark*, just arrived from Baker's Island, with 1,720 tons Guano, to Havre, without breaking bulk, $8 ℔ ton; a bark, 280 tons, from Havana to Cuba for orders, Sugar, £3 10s.; a schooner, 1,500 bbls., to Port au-Prince and back from South side Cuba, $1,500; one, 161 tons, to Antigua, thence to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 45c. and Molasses $3, cargo out free; one, 122 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; a brig, 200 tons, to the Windward, 60c., and back from North side Cuba, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 250 tons, from Jacksonville to North side Cuba, $1,000 and back to New-York, 38c. and $3; one, 1,300 bbls., to St. Jago and back, $1,100; one from St. Jago to New-York, 40c. and $3; one, 1,500 bbls. to north side Cuba and back, $1,100, or if from the south side, $1,200; a brig, 276 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 200 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, 40c., and molasses $3 on, and $3 50 under deck; one, 217 tons, to Havana, with privilege of a second port and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 200 tons, to south side and back, 38c. and $3; a schooner to Cardenas and back, 40c; one, 150 tons, to Havana, $500; a brig, 337 tons, to Matanzas, $700; ship *Harry of the West*, 998 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, and back from Chincha Islands to Hampton Roads, for orders; a brig to Lisbon, tobacco and wheat; a bark to Havana, stone; a schooner, 400 tons, from Charleston to Rio Janeiro, and back to United States; one, 169 tons, to Gibraltar, Malta and one other port, and back; a brig, 173 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico and back to New-York; and one, 200 tons, and a schooner, 173 tons, from Machias to Porto Rico, and back to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Saxonia	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch 20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 20
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1¼ P. M., and 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Hyde Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamboat	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO PUBLISHERS.

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AUCTION LOTS—1,000 pieces DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, 1s., worth 2s.
AUCTION LOTS—1,000 pieces Fine Dotted Swiss Muslins, 15 cts. and 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. and 5s.
AUCTION LOTS—Lace Curtains

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—OWLET; OR, THE ROYAL HIGHWAYMAN—BRIAN BOROIHME.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—UNE ALLUMETTE ENTRE DEUX FEUX—INTERMEDE MUSICALE—UN MONSIEUR QUI SUIT LES FEMMES.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—CORDOVA'S LECTURE—THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding the apparent certainty with which the announcements relative to the proposed evacution of Fort Sumpter have been promulgated, it appears, after all, that there is no certainty about it. Our correspondent telegraphs positively that no final order for the withdrawal of the troops has been given, and that it is by no means certain yet that any such order will be issued. Meantime the Southern Commissioners remain in Washington awaiting the action of the Administration on their application for recognition. It is understood that they express strong hopes of a peaceful solution of the difficulties, though the precise ground on which such a hope is based does not at present clearly appear.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Senate on Saturday. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, caused to be read a supplemental report from the Special Committee of the House on the abstracted bonds, in which they exonerate that gentleman from any imputations upon his integrity, which may have been conveyed in the main report, and say he is rather entitled to thanks for his aid to the Government. The vote on Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution, relative to the Southern fortifications, was postponed until Monday, it being understood that two or three gentlemen wished to speak on the subject. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, desired to consider his resolutions relative to the quartering of troops in Washington, but the Senate decided to go into Executive Session.

The Southern "Congress," in accordance with the policy with which the secession movement was started, of rewarding those who played the most prominent parts, has appointed Judge MAGRATH, of South Carolina, to a position similar to that which he filled under the Federal Government—District Judge for South Carolina. The other Judges appointed are JACKSON for Georgia, HARRIS for Mississippi, SEMMES for Louisiana, HEMPHILL for Texas, and FINLEY for Florida. These names will all be recognized as those of men who have made themselves prominent in the cause of disunion. The "Congress" adjourned on Friday night.

The Louisiana Convention have decided that it would be too dangerous an experiment to submit the new Constitution of the "Confederate States" to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and have accordingly refused to do so, 74 to 26. It is evident, from the tenor of our dispatches from New-Orleans, that a division is rapidly being formed which will eventually terminate in the construction of two parties—one for reconstruction, and the other for perpetual separation. The Union element in the State, although overslaughed in the Convention, is very formidable, and will make itself felt and respected.

From Texas *vid* New-Orleans, we have news of the evacuation of Fort Brown on the 12th inst., by the Federal troops, who left on the *Daniel Webster* for Key West and Tortugas. Camp Cooper has been surrendered to the State forces. The Federal troops were allowed to march to San Antonio, where the public arms and property were to be delivered to the Texas authorities. Several hundred of the State troops had enlisted for six months' service.

The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday announces the commissioning of the *Lady Davis* as the first war vessel of the Southern Confederacy. She is armed with 24-pounders, and is under the command of Lieut. T. B. HUGER, seconded by Lieuts. DOZIER and GRIMBALL, all late of the Federal Government.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool March 2, calling at Queenstown March 3, arrived here on Saturday evening. From the latter port she brings gratifying intelligence of the safety of the screw steamer *Australasian*, the protracted absence of which has caused much anxiety, that vessel having left Liverpool on the 16th ult., without, until this news arrived, having been heard from. Her voyage, it appears, after her departure from Cork, was attended by a constant succession of gales and bad weather, which, however, he contrived to breast, until a fracture of the screw rendered further progress against head winds impossible. There was no course but to retrace her track under sail; and, fortunately, she reached Queenstown harbor in time to admit of her mails and passengers being forwarded hither by the *Arabia*. The obliging kindness of Capt. STONE, and the other officers of the latter vessel, are the topic of grateful remark among the passengers. The general news from Europe is not important. The Syrian question had again been debated in the British House of Commons, the drift of sentiment being strongly adverse to a prolongation of the French occupation. It was supposed the Emperor would be inclined to yield to the pressure, and recall the troops early in the Spring. France is occupied with the clerical insurrection against Government in regard to the Roman question, and more immediately with a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Poictiers, in which the prelate stigmatizes the Emperor as the "Poictiers Prelate." The controversy had become very bitter and animated, and its excitement had reached the Senate, where Prince NAPOLEON had uttered radical opinions. No fresh events of interest had occurred in Italy. The Italian troops were occupying the heights above the citadel of Messina, and unless the foreign Powers should intervene, the siege would commence at once. From Russia the unwelcome announcement comes that the rumor of a design to promulgate on the 2d inst. the ukase liberating the serfs, was unfounded. Order again reigns in Warsaw, where the victims of the late popular uprising had been buried with great solemnity, and apologetic addresses to the Emperor had been voted unanimously by the corporation.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure which left San Francisco on the 21st of February, reached this port on Saturday evening. She brings $815,524 in treasure. A list of the consignees will be found in our money column. The California news by this arrival has been anticipated overland, and telegraphed from Fort Kearney. Our usual news-packages from the South Pacific and Central America failed to reach us, and we are consequently without later advices from those points.

In the New-York State Senate, Saturday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government was reported favorably. So were the bills altering the plan of this City; for suppressing intemperance and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; for the prosecution of vagrants and other criminals in this City; relative to crimes of murder and arson committed prior to May 1, 1860, and amending the act to establish regulations for this port. The bill authorizing the sale of the Quarantine lands was ordered to a third reading. Two petitions were presented in the Assembly in favor of retaining the present site for the New-York Post office. Among the bills reported favorably in this House was one authorizing the construction of street railroads in Syracuse. A report against the bill to reduce the ferriage on the Brooklyn Ferry Company's boats, was agreed to. A bill was introduced, authorizing a railroad in this city, in Houston, Hammersly, West, Spring, McDougal, Prince, the Bowery, Stanton and Mangin-streets. Others were introduced incorporating the Pneumatic Letter and Parcel Delivery Company, to do business in New-York and Kings County, and providing for the relief of surviving partners, by allowing them for the cost and labor of closing up business. A resolution reviving the old Grinding Committee, was lost. It was resolved, that after to-morrow, three sessions should be held daily, except Saturdays, and the Assembly adjourned.

The Sons of Erin celebrated St. Patrick's Day yesterday with becoming religious ceremonies. High Mass was said in the Cathedral, but, owing to the non-arrival of the *James Adger*, Bishop LYNCH, of South Carolina, could not preach the panegyric of St. Patrick. The usual dinners, festivities and military parade will take place to-day.

Rev. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES delivered an address before the Catholic Library Association at Irving Hall last evening, upon the subject of the charity of the Irish nation. Rev. Dr. LYNCH, Bishop of Charleston, was advertised to lecture on the occasion, but not arriving in season the Archbishop supplied his place.

In the Surrogate's Court the will of MARY WHITWORTH was, on Saturday, admitted to Probate, leaving a number of lots at Fordham to St. Vincent's Hospital, and a residue of the estate to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Three hundred dollars are left to Archbishop HUGHES for the benefit of poor young men preparing for the Catholic priesthood.

The Stock dealings of Saturday were rather dull on the speculative Share list; prices steady. In Federal Stock, a large business was done both at the Board and on the Street. New Federal Sixes, registered, sold at 96 per cent. There was some discussion on the Street in reference to the probability of the use, hereafter, of Convertible Treasury Bills, of $50 and upward, by the new Administration, as provided by the fourth section of the Tariff act of March 2, in place of accepting less than par for a six per cent. Stock. We republish this important section in our Money review this morning.

An active demand prevailed for most kinds of Breadstuffs; prices of Flour and Wheat advanced a shade. A limited business was transacted in Cotton. Provisions, Seed, Molasses, Fish, Hemp, Hops, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice and Spices. Sugars, Raisins, and Whisky were in lively request. The freight engagements were quite moderate, with 353 vessels of all classes in port, and rates tending decidedly downward.

About Fort Sumpter.

There is probably not a particle of truth in the report so widely circulated that orders have been issued to Major ANDERSON to surrender Fort Sumpter. Indeed, we have good reason, if not authority, for saying that, in spite of all that has been said on the subject, the proposition to surrender that fort has not been considered, *nor even made*, in the councils of the President at Washington.

In the Inaugural Mr. LINCOLN proclaimed his purpose to use the force at his command to hold, occupy and possess the forts and other property belonging to the United States. The only question which has been discussed in the Cabinet, so far as Fort Sumpter is concerned, is how this pledge can be fulfilled. Instead of proposing its surrender, the President has called upon the proper Departments for information as to the means of reinforcing it. He desires and intends to retain it, and will use all the means at his command, and resort to every measure which the law and the public good will sustain him in employing, for the accomplishment of that end. He desires to reinforce Fort Sumpter with both men and provisions; and has taken the first step towards executing that design, by calling upon the proper military authorities for information as to the force required for that purpose.

It is understood that Major ANDERSON regards it as nearly impossible for any vessel to reach the gates of Fort Sumpter, in face of the batteries erected to guard the entrance of the harbor. No matter what armament she might carry, nor what destruction she might cause, she would inevitably be sunk before reaching the Fort. If this opinion, however, should prove to be incorrect, and one or more vessels should reach the gates, the fires of three heavy batteries could be concentrated upon that point and render their disembarkation impossible without fearful loss, if not the entire destruction of the force. It will be remembered that while firing blank cartridges for practice at Morris Island, not long since, one of the guns proved to have been shotted, and the ball struck the threshold of the gate of Fort Sumpter. A prompt apology was made on the pretext that the shot was accidental;—but it is not easy to load a cannon with ball accidentally; and it is much more likely that it was deemed important to test the range and aim of guns, trained upon a particular point for a specific purpose. Whether accidental or not, the shot proved the feasibility of destroying any force that might land at the gates of the Fort.

It becomes indispensable, therefore, to *take these hostile batteries* as the first step towards reinforcing the Fort. Upon this point, we believe, the President and his Cabinet are agreed. Every military and naval officer who has been consulted concurs in the opinion that a force must be landed sufficient to take these batteries,—and that a reinforcing vessel can only enter the harbor after this has been accomplished. The next point, therefore, is, what force is required for this purpose? Major ANDERSON, we believe, thinks it could not be done with less than 20,000 men,—while Gen. SCOTT believes it may be attempted, with a fair probability of success, with 12,000. It is not probable that the President will act against the advice, or disregard the opinion, of the Commanding General; he will, therefore, not attempt to reinforce the Fort with less than this force, properly supported by vessels of war.

The next question to be decided, therefore, is whether he has authority, under the law, to raise such a force; and this, we presume, is the point on which his action will turn. If he has such authority, he will probably exercise it and reinforce the Fort. If not, we presume he will scarcely be expected to make the attempt. The last Congress, it is well known, failed to pass any law enlarging his powers with reference to the present emergency. Whether laws already in existence give him that authority, is a point on which the opinion of his Attorney-General will be required. If that is favorable, we shall look for immediate and vigorous measures for the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter. If it is unfavorable, and Major ANDERSON is compelled, either with or without an engagement, to surrender the Fort, it will only show with what success the last Administration pursued its policy of disarming the Government, and placing it at the absolute mercy of the Southern traitors.

THE LAST SOUTHERN BUGABOO.—Ever anxious to chronicle any fact threatening the interests of Northern commerce, the *Herald* of yesterday proudly announces that "an association of Southern merchants is busily engaged in locating sites for all kinds of factories, with the assistance of competent engineers, where the indispensable water-power can be made available." This is an old story, and has lost its force. The *Herald* should get up some better scarecrow. Southern men have always been "locating sites" for factories never destined to be built, and getting up programmes and prospectuses for "direct trade with Europe" on a grand scale. When the *Herald* wishes next time to really astonish and alarm our manufacturers, let it announce and prove that a single factory has been commenced in the South on any one of the sites located by this "association" and its "competent engineers."

Rynders and Roosevelt.

While the President has an undoubted right to weigh carefully the claims of all candidates for Federal employment, there are two of Mr. BUCHANAN'S appointees in this City whose instant removal is demanded alike by humanity and justice. We refer to Marshal ISAIAH RYNDERS and District-Attorney ROOSEVELT, two officials under whose benignant and fostering protection the Slave-trade has established itself amongst us as a secure and influential business-interest,—the merchants engaged therein being carefully screened from view, and any prisoners taken on the Coast of Africa having before them the absolute certainty of release, either on account of some accidental flaw in the indictment as drawn by ROOSEVELT, or through the accidental leaving open of some door by the neglect of RYNDERS or his deputies.

Not many months ago, it will be remembered, a New-York slaver, named the *Cora*, was captured off the Coast of Africa with a cargo of nearly seven hundred slaves on board. This vessel had been seized as a slaver before her departure from New-York; but her Captain and nominal owner, one LATHAM, *alias* RUIZ,—a notorious and desperate Slave-trader, who had previously been arrested for a similar offence—managed to "convince" the U. S. Marshal that the vessel was about starting on a legitimate voyage; and the Marshal, being doubtless satisfied, permitted her to proceed to sea. We next hear of her as being captured by one of the war steamers attached to our African Squadron, and she was sent back to this port in charge of a prize crew, and with two of her mates on board as prisoners. Why the Captain was not sent along with his mates, no one can tell; and why none of the crew had been sent to serve as witnesses, was only explainable on the hypothesis that it was not intended these officers should be convicted.

So clear was the case, and so utterly hopeless did it appear that District-Attorney ROOSEVELT could avoid obtaining a conviction, if the case were allowed to go to trial, that we felt justified, on the first statement of the facts, in publishing our belief that the prisoners would be allowed to escape;—nay more, that they would be driven out of the prison, if necessary, by those charged with their custody, in order to avoid any chance of their turning State's evidence against the wealthy commercial firms eugaged in this inhuman traffic. The day after this article appeared, we heard that the first mate of the *Cora* had escaped during the night previous, having squeezed himself through a cabin window not large enough to admit one of his legs, and then swimming to shore naked, a distance of more than half a mile, with a high tide running and a heavy drift of ice in the river. This was the story told by RYNDERS and his people, who should have had the man in jail upon dry land, instead of leaving him on board rhe vessel; but a little subsequent investigation showed quite clearly enough that a boat had run along side the *Cora* during the night, and taken off the first mate,—probably with all the honors due to a distinguished passenger.

This was pretty strong confirmation of our prediction; but District-Attorney ROOSEVELT gave still stronger a few days subsequently, when he announced unblushingly in Court that public sentiment had undergone a great change in relation to the Slave-trade, no longer regarding it as a crime, but rather as a venial misdemeanor; and publicly stating in his official capacity that Mr. BUCHANAN so warmly sympathized in this change of view that, under no possible circumstances, would the Old Public Functionary allow sentence for this crime in its first degree to be executed. It was evidently in reply, and as a rebuke to this monstrous doctrine, that Judge SMALLEY, a week or two after that, in his memorable charge to the United States Grand Jury, thundered forth an indignant denial of the District-Attorney's libel upon public sentiment—reaffirming that, with the progress of enlightenment, this barbarous crime came to be viewed with deeper and yet deeper horror.

At length, the first mate having been secured from punishment by those who had charge of him, Capt. LATHAM was brought into port, and our readers will not lightly forget the very remarkable shortness of memory which suddenly seized some six or seven Deputy Collectors and Clerks of the Custom-house, before whom said LATHAM, but a few months before, had made declarations, and signed affidavits, and filed bonds and paid all due fees of the Circumlocution office. Not one of them knew him or could identify him; they had evidently read ROOSEVELT'S speech to some purpose, and BUCHANAN'S declared sympathy with the Slave-trade had not been lost upon them. Every conceivable effort was made to screen LATHAM by every one, from the highest to the lowest, holding office under the Federal Government; but still the damning facts remained, that he had been arrested for the same offence once before, and that he had been caught on the last occasion standing in command on the quarter-deck of his own infamous vessel, and with seven hundred wretched Africans packed away under her hatches.

So certain did it appear that no ingenuity on the part of ROOSEVELT could procure a verdic t of acquittal or disagreement for this man, that we again felt confident—and so stated our belief in these columns—that he would be allowed, and if need be forced, to escape. That prediction was verified on last Friday evening, when he was taken out of jail by an officer, led into Broadway, and set at liberty in that crowded thoroughfare,—no report being yet made of how much Capt. LATHAM paid in gold coin for his deliverance. As for the *Cora* she was condemned, as a matter of course, and sold at one of those practically private sales, only attended by our slave-trading merchants. She was at once refitted for another slave-trading voyage, and ran out a few days ago to Elizabethport, New-Jersey—probably to wait for and take on board Capt. LATHAM; but was again arrested while there by Capt. FAUNCE, who discovered on board of her all the usual insignia of the traffic in human ebony.

We would most earnestly call the attention of Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers to these facts, believing, as we do, that they cannot be adjudged guiltless of passive connivance, so long as they allow RYNDERS and ROOSEVELT to retain their respective positions. Had the Marshal been removed ten days ago, there would now be one experienced villain the less engaged in the command of slavers; and had ROOSEVELT been removed at the same time, we should to-day have a District-Attorney competent and willing to investigate LATHAM'S escape and punish the officer or officers responsible therefor. That the escape was one deliberately planned by those in authority, and that the original scheme embraced the removal of the responsibility for effecting it from the Marshal's Office to the Court of General Sessions,—is proved by the worthless writ of *habeas corpus* served on District-Attorney WATERBURY some eight or ten days ago, directing him to produce the body of Capt. LATHAM before Recorder HOFFMAN. This ingenious trick was defeated by the refusal of Judge WATERBURY to pay any heed to the illegal order;—for had he done so, we make no doubt the escape would have been accomplished between the place of detention and the Court of General Sessions, while LATHAM was nominally in charge of officers not attached to the staff of Marshal RYNDERS. We call upon Mr. LINCOLN in the name of humanity, and as he would discountenance the Slave-trade, to instantly remove both RYNDERS and ROOSEVELT, and appoint in their places men of character and competency,—men of unquestioned integrity and ability,—who will honestly and earnestly discharge their duties. *Prompt* action and *right* action are imperatively demanded.

Our City Railroads.

The privilege of taxing the travel through the streets of such a City as New-York is worth an almost untold sum. This privilege is now exercised by a few favored companies, whose profits have, for years, set an innumerable lobby at work at Albany, to obtain similar grants. A number were passed last year, over the veto of the Governor, but thus far they have proved valueless in the hands of their holders, and will very likely be repealed the present session of the Legislature, as the stepping-stone to something else. From the conflict of interests, it is very probable that no new grants will at present be made, and that the project of the Broadway Railroad will again get the go-by.

We ought to have a Railroad in nearly every important street in the City. Philadelphia has 150 miles of City Railroad—six times the length of our New-York lines. That we have not an equal extent of mileage is owing to the fact that no honest grant of a franchise can be obtained. If made at all, it must be to an unscrupulous and voracious lobby. The example before it in our City Railroads is too valuable not to be carefully copied.

The most successful *coup de main* ever carried against the public right, was that performed by the Second, third, Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies. These Companies are now receiving an annual gross revenue nearly equal to the entire cost of their roads and equipments, including a fair allowance for real estate. The following statement will show the length, cost and earnings of these roads, according to the report made to the Legislature for 1859, and verified by the oaths of their officers:

Roads.	Length of Line.	Cost of Roads and Equipm'ts.	Cost per Mile.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Divi. den's.
Eighth-av..	5	$769,560	$153 910	$379,498	$126,629	12
Sixth-av...	4	877,336	219,334	328.956	107,373	12
Third-av...	3	1,564,098	195.512	502,957	195,763	10
Second-av.	3	1,051,883	124,421	262,166	81,529	8
Totals...	25	$4,262 837		$1,478,571	$511,194	

The items that go to make up this enormous cost the Companies carefully conceal. In 1856, however, these items were drawn from them by the Railroad Commissioners, in the following statements, sworn to by their respective officers.

Roads.	Length of Road.	Cost of Track.	Cost per Mile.	Cost of Cars.
Eighth-avenue	4.89	$475,000	$97,137	$48,000
Sixth-avenue	4.60	555,012	138,750	61,100
Third-avenue	6.00	1,800,000	166,666	50,000
Second-avenue	8.00	764 664	82,578	43,500
Totals	22.89	$3.494,676		$204,601

Roads.	Cost of Horses.	Cost of Real Estate.	Total Cost.
Eighth-avenue	$77,500	$207,124	$808,429
Sixth-avenue	71,927	166,915	855,967
Third-avenue	80,000	40,000	1,070,000
Second-avenue	55,260	40,000	905.364
Total	$284 627	$454,039	$3,737,745

The average cost of laying down two parallel tracks in graded streets is stated to be $122,100 per mile; that of the Third-avenue is given at $166,666 per mile!

The *actual* cost of the tracks of our City railroads may be stated as follows:

	Per Mile
Excavation and track-laying	$1.500
Iron	10,000
Timber for sills	3,000
Chairs and Spikes	500
Total	$15,000

This sum is ample; but suppose we increase the amount to $20,000 per mile, we find that the *nominal* cost of our roads to be *six* times greater than their actual cost, and in one instance nearly eight times greater. For every mile of track, therefore, the grantees of the roads have pocketed the snug sum of $102,000. How much *bogus* stock was issued in the same way upon other items of cost, we cannot tell, as the companies now take good care to shut off all inquiries by giving the cost of their roads in the *lump*. There is no doubt, however, that the net profits of every mile of the four roads named are fully equal to $125,000, represented by stock and bonds, for which not a cent was originally paid. Upon these fictitious issues, the plunder of the lobby, our citizens are now paying 10 and 12 per cent. dividends for the privilege of riding huddled together in dirty and ill-ventilated cars, half of the passengers hanging by the straps for want of sitting room.

According to the Reports for 1859, made to the Legislature, the length of the four roads was twenty-five miles. The net profits of these grants must have been at least $3,000,000, upon which our citizens are paying over $300,000 annually, in addition to a large surplus of *net profits*, which go—no one outside the Company knows where. Now, as the City supplies the streets, and the people the patronage, is there not some way in which the latter can ride at a fair cost?—or if the present rates are to be continued, should not some portion of the excess of profits accrue to the public benefit? Must all go to the remorseless crew who prey upon our vitals, and whom we are no nearer shaking off than we were ten years ago. There are several streets for which parties would gladly pay the City a bonus of $100,000 a mile, for the privilege of laying down a road, and charging five cents fare. We have not only given away the Avenue grants, but we understand that in only one or two instances has the tax, or license of $50 for each car, provided in the acts of incorporation, been paid, and that only within a year or two, while some of the Companies refuse to pay it altogether. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that we can do any better in the future than in the past. Every person who may happen to read this article, while feeling its force, will tacitly admit his inability to cope with the subject or secure anything like fair play. The grants are worth such enormous sums that war is made to support war; their profits are enough to carry them. Still we should not give up hope; and if we are to have more street roads, which all admit are greatly needed, let them be constructed upon a system that shall extend their advantages to the whole City, with a reasonable rate of fare; or if the present high rates be continued, let some portion of the profits accrue to the public Treasury.

About Carl Schurz.

The *Tribune* is quite right in saying that "the TIMES does not speak for Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration," either in regard to the appointment of CARL SCHURZ as American Minister to Sardinia, or on any other subject. It does not even profess to do so. It speaks exclusively for itself, and for those who concur in its opinions. It neither menaces Mr. LINCOLN, nor calumniates and vilifies others if they do not concur in its sentiments.

Nor does the TIMES oppose the appointment of CARL SCHURZ to represent the United States at Turin on any such ground of "narrow nativism" as the *Tribune*, with somewhat tardy zeal, now professes to denounce. We were not converted to "nativism," either as a principle or on grounds of policy, by the *Tribune's* earnest efforts to form a political alliance with it in this State three or four years ago, nor by its more recent demonstrations that the Republicans ought to select a Presidential candidate who would conciliate and enlist its support. We believe Mr. SCHURZ to be just as eligible to any office, except the Presidency, as Mr. GREELEY. We have never advocated any legal distinction between native and adopted citizens in this respect;—nor have we ever pandered to the prejudices or courted the favor of parties based on the demand for such distinctions. But there may be special reasons for objecting to the appointment of a particular individual to a specific place, that have nothing to do with his place of birth, though they may grow out of his past career;—and this is precisely such a case.

The fact that Mr. SCHURZ is a Prussian by birth is neither a reason for nor against his appointment to office. But the fact that he is mixed up with European politics, that he was exiled by the Prussian Government, that his sympathies are still with the partisan contests of his former country, that he could not possibly escape suspicion of complicity with his old associates, the Red Republicans of Italy and Germany, and that his presence at the Sardinian Court as the representative of this country, under such suspicions, could not fail to prove injurious to the cause of Italian independence and damaging to the honor and interests of this country, constitute, in our judgment, very strong reasons why he should not be appointed to that post. If we had no men fit for such a place, who are not obnoxious to such objections, the case would be different. If there were no other office in the gift of the Government or the people of this country, by which the pretensions of Mr. SCHURZ could be acknowledged and his services rewarded, the case would be different. Fortunately, neither of these obstacles exists. We have very many citizens quite as well qualified as he in every respect to represent the United States at the Court of Sardinia;—and there are very many positions in his own State to which the people can elect him, and very many offices in the gift of the President which can be bestowed upon him, if either is essential to his own honor or the welfare of the country. He has made a mistake, we think, in selecting for himself almost the only office which he could not fill with credit to himself, or with benefit either to the country he seeks to represent or that in which he wishes to reside.

The *Tribune* is very much mistaken, moreover, in supposing that "the Germans" as a body demand this appointment. The Republican Germans are divided in regard to it. The Germans of Red Republican antecedents in Europe,—both Democrats and Republicans,—generally desire it. But the conservative Germans, especially those who are Republicans here, deprecate it quite as earnestly as we do. They may not feel called upon to make any public declaration of their sentiments; but some of the ablest and best of our German fellow-citizens, both here and at the West, do not hesitate to oppose it on precisely the same grounds as those which we have taken.

☞ The *Tribune* is usually very strong in its logic, but now and then it makes a very bad mistake. It was betrayed on Saturday into puffing Mr. RAYMOND as "an able man and a clever writer," by the belief that he was "no longer Editor of the TIMES." Without stopping to point out the flaw in the argument by which our neighbor convinced himself that this was so, we beg to assure him that he will discover his mistake. Highly as we prize the *Tribune's* praise, we don't like to procure it on false pretences. But we promise our amiable neighbor that if he does not take back his very handsome indorsement, we will do our best to vindicate its truth. We sometimes find statements in the *Tribune* which we should be glad to believe, and this is an instance.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Two weeks remain for preparation for the election in Connecticut. We trust the time will be improved. It is important that Connecticut should indicate her purpose to support the Administration which she aided in electing,—especially at the outset, and until it has had a fair opportunity to develop its policy and vindicate its claim to public favor. The circumstances of the case call for a vigorous canvass, and a thorough discussion of the public questions at issue before the people.

Eastern Items.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 16.

Four Gloucester fishing vessels for the Georges' Banks have been missing several weeks, and are probably lost, with from thirty to forty lives.

The Methodist Church on Harvard-street, Cambridgeport, was destroyed by fire at about midnight. Loss $15,000. Insurance, $5,000.

Nearly one foot of snow fell between 10 o'clock last night and this morning, which is greatly drifted by the strong northeast gale.

It ceased snowing here at about noon. There has been no serious obstruction of the railroads, the various trains due this forenoon being behind only from one to three hours.

The Western Stage Coach at Omaha.

OMAHA, Saturday, March 16.

The Western Stage Coach arrived here this morning, with $6,500 in specie and eight passengers. The time from Denver City to the Missouri River was four days and twenty-two hours. This is the quickest trip ever made.

The Schooner L. Waterbury Ashore.

NORFOLK, Sunday, March 17.

The schooner *L. Waterbury*, from St. Marks, bound to New-York, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on Lynn Haven in the storm of Friday. Her cargo will be saved, but the vessel will probably be a total loss.

The Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 16.

The traffic of the Great Western Railway, for the week ending the 15th inst., was $50,000—an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $5,500.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 16.

The screw steamship *Montgomery* arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M. yesterday.

FROM PARIS.

The First Bad Fruit of the Morrill Tariff—Custom-House Orders—The Bonaparte Case on Appeal—A Long Leave of Absence—Slices from Charivari.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 1, 1861.

In my last letter I spoke of the change which had taken place in French sentiment since the secession of Louisiana and the announcement that the new Southern Republic, when established, would adopt the principle of Free-Trade. The same day the American mail arrived, bringing news that the Morrill Tariff bill would pass Congress, and that Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, had proposed as low a figure as 10 per cent. duty on importations. The next morning the *Moniteur*, official journal, contained in its political bulletin the following significant words, which may be regarded as a sort of indication of the attitude of the French Government in presence of the new state of things:

"The North," says the official journal, "cares little for liberal ideas when the question of a tariff is up, and when it has not before it the interests of the South, a country essentially agricultural and entirely devoted to free trade. The new tariff increases all the duties, either directly or by combinations which substitute specific for *ad valorem* rates. This retrograde reform has been badly received in England, and will not be better liked in France. If the Union is not reëstablished, the programme of Free Trade proclaimed by the South will open up to our agricultural and manufacturing industry a new field of profitable trade and of large compensations."

Although it was palpable enough that a change had taken place in French sentiment on this subject, I did not anticipate so speedy a confirmation of the statement, and especially from so high a source. Other papers have taken up the discussion, and for the moment it seems as if the sympathy of France, and perhaps England, is to be estranged from the North because of this tariff question. The great question of Slavery is to be ignored in that of commerce. If such were absolutely to be the result, it would be a source of regret that the North should have chosen this particular moment for the increase of the customs duties. In the present conflict the North has the decided and unequivocal sympathy of France and England upon every other question; why should she not have it upon this one as well? The great principle which is at the bottom of the opposition of the North at the present moment, that is to say, the resistance to the extension of slavery, finds an echo in the breast of nearly every man, woman and child in France and England, and sooner or later, if the destruction of the Union is accomplished, this sentiment must be manifested in a way to affect the permanency of the institution; but just now the two countries are dazzled with the prospect of half the States being thrown open to free trade, and the moment chosen by the North for an augmentation of dues seems therefore most unhappy.

It is announced in the journals that the French Government has issued instructions to the Custom-house officers at the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports for their guidance during the present disturbance in the United States. The officers are to pay no attention to the irregularities of form in the clearances where no doubt exists as to the origin of the vessels. But these instructions extend only to goods carried by ships under the flag of the United States.

Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, plaintiff with his mother in the late suit against the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, has appealed from the decision of the Lower Court, and the case will soon come on for another hearing in the Imperial Court. Before this Court the investigation will be more thorough and lengthy than the preceding one; Mrs. PATTERSON, under the assurance that her documents will be safe from violence in France, has sent for all her proofs, and these will arrive in time for the new trial. The testimony of the unfortunate Mr. GOULD will be shown up by M. BERRYER in its proper light. If the judgment of the Lower Court is sustained by the Imperial Court, the case will be carried to the Court of Cassation. The Baltimore family scarcely hope to gain the suit in either of these tribunals; but it will be recollected that when Lieut. BONAPARTE left the army of the United States to come to France, it was with a hope held out by the Emperor himself that he and his father were to be recognized as legitimate descendants of the Prince JEROME, and consequently as Princes of the Imperial family. This hope was soon destroyed through the influence which the family of the Palais Royal exerted upon the Emperor; but having now cast their destinies in France, the next best thing they could do, in view perhaps of a brilliant future for the Lieutenant, was to estab ish, *in the eyes of the French people*, the regularity and the legitimacy of the Baltimore marriage. This could not be well accomplished by the publication of pamphlets or newspaper articles, because then the authenticity of the documents published might be doubted. It was deemed best, therefore, to bring this testimony out in an official form before the tribunals, so that there could be no doubt of their authenticity, and then the public could judge. This has already been done, and whatever may be the judgment of the public on the technical points laid down by the Judge of the Tribunal of First Instance, their sympathies are certainly gained to the Baltimore family.

Mrs. PATTERSON will not wait for the next, or certainly not for the last hearing of the case, as she is obliged to leave for the United States in April.

As an incident of this trial, it may be mentioned that Mr. GOULD, the zealous American who volunteered his aid to help the Prince NAPOLEON out of trouble, and who is now in the prison Mazas, awaiting trial on a charge of forgery, was arrested by the Police as he left the Palais Royal, where he had gone in white cravat and dress-coat to see the Prince. The affair has created a great deal of amusement among the gowned gentry at the halls of justice.

Major ROBERT S. GARNETT, of the United States Army, brother of Hon. Mr. GARNETT, Member of Congress from Virginia, and cousin of Senator HUNTER, goes home with the present steamer, after an eighteen months' leave of absence, which he has put to good use in exploring every part of Europe and a portion of Africa. Major GARNETT goes for the Union, but in case Virginia secedes, will follow the destinies of his native State, and resign. During his stay at Paris, the Major devoted a part of his time to a search after his ancestors, and after some property which he thought susceptible of still greater subdivisions. The Major's grandfather on the maternal side, a French nobleman, died on the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. But the curious part of the story is, that some of the property, in which the Garnett family claim a share, is the *Jardin Mabille* and the *Chateau des Fleurs*, the two famous dancing gardens of Paris, now owned by the brothers MABILLE. Major GARNETT'S leave of absence expires on the 1st of April.

Col. JOHN B. MAGRUDER, United States Army, who had obtained a year's leave of absence, and had only been absent three months, has just left for the United States on an urgent call from the War Department. The Colonel had gone to Rome, and returns to the United States with much regret, since he had made every arrangement for a year's travel in the interest of an annoying rheumatic affection. His family remain for a while in Paris, and then take up a more permanent residence in Munich.

Gov. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, who remains in Paris with his family, seems deeply afflicted at the threatened dissolution of the Union; but, like most Southern politicians, advocates the right of secession, and maintains that the North is the aggressor.

The American colony in Paris is rapidly dwindling down toward zero; at least that part of

it not engaged in business. The arrivals from America are so few as not to be worth mentioning.

Charivari gives to-day a caricature from CHAM, which represents four individuals (whose nationality is easily recognized by their dress and personal characteristics) holding up torches in a fog and trying to penetrate the mysteries of the obscurity by their light. The first individual in the group is a Yankee, on whose torch is inscribed the words: "Solution of the American Crisis." The next is a Turk, who bears the inscription: "Solution of the Turkish Financial Crisis." The third is an Austrian, whose torch says: "Solution of the Venetian Question." The fourth is a German of some kind, who is trying to throw light upon the Danish question.

Another number of *Charivari* contains the following bit of American affairs, under the head of "The American Legions:"

"Happy America! Fragment of Eden inclosed by two oceans! It is not thy children who keep up innumerable armies to maintain their rights."

Read and see:

"Gen. SCOTT, more *suspicious* than ever, continues his preparations of defence, and notwithstanding the opposition of the President, has sent to Fort Monroe in Virginia, SEVENTY men."

What do you say to that, oh! Virginians, my friends? Talk of secession in presence of such armed masses as these!

Such a display of armed men ought to give us a magnified idea of the value (numerical) of each American soldier.

It is evident that when Gen. SCOTT reinforces a garrison, he does it in repeating to himself the phrase, parodied from one of the four rules: "I give one that is worth a thousand."

The following is the Tariff:

For an important city undermined by secession ideas, 15 men and 1 sergeant.

To render impregnable a fortress of the first class, 32 men and 1 officer.

And so on for the rest.

It would not be believed how much this sobriety pleases and astonishes us.

But do you know, Europeans, that this intrinsic value of the American soldier ought to cause reflection in our Governments?

Suppose that some fine morning the news should arrive that a Slavery General had embarked upon a yacht, in company with a platoon of Carolinians, with the object of establishing the Slave-trade, of maintaining the Russian serfs in bondage, or of retaking Gaeta:

What would you do, I ask?

Suppose, further, that England was menaced by an apochryphal Stuart, brought back by a Walker, second of the name, commanding seventeen freebooters; poor Great Britain, she who suffers so much at the thought of an invasion—what would be her fright?

She has her volunteers, we know, but would they suffice to defend the immaculate soil of the mother country?

"Ho! you tarnal English nation, surrender!" would proudly cry Walker II. in throwing the grapnels of his yawl on London Bridge.

"No, we are going to fight you!" responds the generous sons of noble Albion.

"Humbug, folly!"

"Don't care. We'll show you how we can defend the rights of our aristocracy, the incomes of our Bishops, and the statue of WELLINGTON."

"You imbeciles! If I make a sign you are squashed into nothing!"

"Well, we'll at least be squashed with honor."

"Come on then!"

"Gentlemen pirates, fire first!"

"How you provoke my pity! exclaims Walker II. Look and tremble! To your feet, my brave army! Every man on the bridge!"

The seventeen men, hid under the seats of the yawl, suddenly rise to their full height before the affrighted English nation. At their view the bravest of the riflemen exclaims, "Ah! there's too many!"

Resistance thus rendered impossible, humbled England bows her head, and, struck out from the list of nations, is no longer but a geographical expression. Happy if now and then an American topographer consents to place her on his map with the indication: "Small island, poorly inhabited, belonging to South Carolina, discovered and conquered by Walker II, and christened by him with the name of Walkerie."

The heart is moved, the eyes grow lachrymose at the thought.

God of nationalities protect the soil of France forever from the innumerable hordes of transatlantic Attillas! We should die with shame if our million of soldiers and armed citizens should be conquered and subjugated by a quarter of a hundred delirious Americans! MALAKOFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Philharmonic Society gave its fourth concert on Saturday evening to a fine and fashionable audience. The programme opened with BEETHOVEN'S 7th Symphony—not very carefully played, and especially defective in the light and shade which a conductor should give to an orchestra. After this came a concerto by MOZART (No 8,) for piano and orchestra—a charming work of a past age, for the resuscitation of which every lover of simple grace and melodic richness must feel indebted to Mr. HOFFMAN. This gentleman interpreted the piano part, and with a finish of execution and elegance of phrasing which we hardly hope to hear surpassed. The *tempi* of the various movements were as usual modernized, and advantageously, as we think; a couple of well-devised *cadenzas*, calculated in an innocent way to show off the capabilities of the pianist, were also engrafted on the original work. Mr. HOFFMAN'S performance was all that could be desired. Later in the evening he played two solos, one an unimportant nocturne by TEDESCO; the other a grand Polonaise by LUBECK, a composer and performer of rising fame. The last named is literally crowded with ideas, and for that reason is somewhat incoherent; but it indicates a vigorous mind, and as a concert piece strikes us most favorably. Mr. HOFFMAN'S performance of these *morceaux* was so satisfactory that he was compelled to play an *encore* piece.

The programme contained the usual dose of SCHUMANN; this time in the shape of a dictatorial overture, urging, as we apprehend, the claims of Slumber—claims which no one listening to SCHUMANN'S music would willingly dispute. It is labelled "Genoveva." After SCHUMANN—the Deluge in the shape of M. MOLLENHAUER, who played something upon the violin; and played something else when he was asked to do so with a cheerfulness which nothing can justify. Mr. MOLLENHAUER is a superb player. There can be no mistake about that. It is probably his only fault. The last item on the programme was BERLIOZ'S rare show overture, "Les Francs Juges"—which was finely played. For the next Concert, we are promised a superior infliction—the whole of SCHUMANN'S *cantata*, the "Paradise and the Peri."

The theatres have not, as a rule, done well during the past week—owing, in a great measure, to the uncertain state of the weather. At Wallack's Theatre all the favorite artists are having benefits—the successes of the past week being those awarded to Mrs. HOEY and Mr. Moss, the Treasurer. To-night, the drama called "The Knights of the Round Table" is to be produced. At Laura Keene's Theatre the "Seven Sisters," as usual. At Niblo's Mr. FORREST appears as *King Lear*, in SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy of the name. At the Winter Garden Miss JANE COOMBS commences her second week, playing *Lady Eveline*, in the "Wife's Secret," a play which had a great career in London. Down town, at BARNUM'S, the dramatic specialty is the spectacular piece called "Getanelli, the Children of the Zincali." On the East side, the Stadt Theatre announces "Werner," the New drama called "Owlet; or, the Royal Highwayman;" and at the Union Theatre (formerly the National) a very excellent variety to please all tastes.

The Associated Artists of the Italian troupe, recently at our Academy, appear to be doing well in Boston. VERDI'S new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," has been produced with decided success. The plot, of which the scene is laid in Boston, gives the critics infinite amusement.

Mr. GEO F. BRISTOW'S new oratorio, "Praise to God," was played at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening last. The house was finely attended, notwithstanding the storm, and the work a complete success.

Mr. WALLACE'S new opera, the "Amber Witch," was produced successfully in London on the 28th of February.

Mr. GUSTAV SATTER gave another of his agreeable *matinées* on Friday last at Dodworth's Saloon, to a fashionable and enthusiastic audience.

Prof. ANDERSON will commence a series of magical entertainments at the Academy on Monday next.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Militia System Tinkered—Spinola's Police Investigation—Heavy Work in the Senate—Houston-street Railroad—Failure of the Grinding Committee—Rival Baggage-Smashing Machines—Three Sessions per Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 16, 1861.

The bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners of the Central Park was passed through the Committee of the Whole House last evening, and ordered to a third reading, without incurring any serious objection. The bill increasing the efficiency of the Militia of the State, which is an absolute reorganization of our military system, occupied the remainder of the session, and was so effectually tinkered, patched and botched, that the authors of the bill will have some difficulty in recognizing the system adopted and recommended by the N. Y. State Military Association. In fact, the present condition of the bill itself is suggestive of a system fit for the regiment commanded by Col. John Falstaff, of jolly memory.

The Special Committee of the Senate (SPINOLA'S) to investigate the Metropolitan Police, had a session in the Senate Chamber, at which Superintendent KENNEDY was examined, touching the management of this institution. No facts of importance were elicited, the difficulty being the same as that which Sir Charles Coldstream found with the crater of Vesuvius—"Nothin' in't."

The Senate passed the day in promiscuous labors, the result of which was ordering to a third reading a bill limiting the term of service of militia captains to seven years.

Mr. MCDERMOTT this morning introduced a bill for the incorporation of "the Houston-street Railroad Company." The corporators named in the bill are: JOHN BULLEY, Jr., JOHN B. JENKINS, JOHN D. JACKSON, NICHOLAS BRANDT and JAMES CALLANAN. The road commences on the East River, running with a double track along Houston-street to Goerck, thence with a single track along Houston to West-street, thence along West to Spring-street, thence through Spring to Macdougal-street, thence through Macdougal to Prince street, thence along Prince to the Bowery, thence along Bowery to Stanton-street, thence along Stanton to either Goerck or Mangin, thence along Goerck or Mangin to connect with the double track on Houston-street.

The Company are required to run cars as often as once every five minutes, and are prohibited from charging more than three cents for each passenger carried on the cars of the company. They are also required, before commencing to run their cars, to purchase the stock in trade of the owners of omnibus lines, the greater part of whose route lies on the line of this road, at a fair value; and if the said owners and Company cannot agree, each party may name an appraiser to fix the value, and the decision of said appraisers shall be final, and all the rights, privileges and licenses of said owners of omnibus lines become vested in the Company, who may run sleighs when the state of the streets shall interfere with the running of the cars, but otherwise all omnibuses shall be withdrawn from the line of the road.

Provision is made for ascertaining the amount of compensation to be paid by the Company to the City for the privileges granted; and all other provisions are made that experience has shown to be necessary for the working of City railroads.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. PIERCE called up for consideration the resolutions for expediting the business of legislation, with the substitute offered by Mr. SMITH, of Chautauqua. A long debate followed, in which the leading parts were taken by PIERCE, BINGHAM and FINCH, against Grinding Committees, as heretofore constituted, a vivid description of the *modus operandi* of which was given by Mr. PIERCE; and Messrs. BENEDICT and Speaker, in favor of Grinding Committees, in the abstract, without regard to lamentations here or elsewhere. The Speaker was, however, at this time opposed to the creation of such a committee, as being obnoxious to public sentiment and liable to abuse.

The debate took a pretty wide range, as it generally does when the Speaker is on the floor and a substitute in the chair,—in which the New-York Press came in for their share of recognition, and members declared their independence of all such influences as newspapers are supposed to exert. This being so often declared, it is a little strange that those who make it do not convince themselves that it is true, and let the matter rest. The amendment was voted down on the call of the ayes and noes, as was the whole proposition, by a vote of 37 to 48. Thus ends the first attempt to create a Grinding Committee in the present Assembly.

There is a pretty little fight going on in the Assembly between two parties, each of which is making efforts for the passage of bills "for the protection of strangers and citizens, and to incorporate the New-York Passenger and Baggage Fund Company." This system prevailed several years since in the Lake cities, and it is strange if it has never been tried in New-York, as it has not, that I am aware of. Two bills have been introduced with virtually the same provisions, except that one applies to the City of New-York, the other to New-York and Brooklyn. The former has a list of corporators who are residents of the City of New-York, while the corporators of the latter do not any of them belong to the City of New-York, as I am informed. One bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole to-day, by the usual process, when immediately the rival was referred to the same Committee. The New-York bill has the strongest backing, and the Brooklyn bill will probably be confined to its own city, in which case they will cease to be rivals.

Upon the failure of the Grinding and Expedition schemes, Mr HARDY'S resolution providing for three sessions daily, the first commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., was adopted, taking effect on Tuesday morning next.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Celebration Yesterday—Solemn High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral—Programme of the Demonstrations To-Day.

"Sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green" were rampant, yesterday, on the recurrence of the birthday of that honored Saint, St. Patrick, who, though said to have been born on the 8th or 9th of March, has the homage this year of natal celebration on the 17th and 18th—for it must be remembered the secular festivities of the occasion are to be continued to-day—possibly reaching into to morrow morning. So far as the devotional character of the ceremonies yesterday would permit, the devotees of St. Patrick enjoyed the day. But they generally reserved until this evening the more delightful recreation and observance of "drowning the shamrock"—which the "Friendly Sons" are in the habit of doing to their hearts' content.

SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The vast edifice in Mott-street was crowded in every part yesterday morning, in view of the announcement that High Mass would be said, and that Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, would preach the Panegyric of St. Patrick. Even the aisles were crowded to excess, and more than one lady was obliged to retire with symptoms of fainting and exhaustion.

Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES officiated, assisted by Very Rev. Vicar-General STARRS, as assistant priest, by Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, and Rev. WM. QUINN, as Deacons of Honor, and by Rev. Mr. WOODS and Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, as Deacon and Subdeacon at the altar.

Rev. F. MCNEIRNY, Secretary of the Archbishop, was Master of Ceremonies.

Among the clergy in the Sanctuary, we noticed Rev. Messrs. DRISCOLL, S. J., and DURTHALER, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier Church in this City.

It was at first contemplated to deliver the sermon before the Mass had concluded, but owing to the unaccountable non-arrival of Bishop LYNCH, the Vicar-General was obliged to announce, while the collection was being taken, that the sermon would be preached at the end of the Mass. It seems that Bishop LYNCH took passage in the steamer *James Adger*, and expected to reach this City last Friday. It was hoped that he might arrive before the end of the Mass, but he did not come, and the panegyric was pronounced by Rev. Dr. MORROUGH, assistant pastor of the Church, who took his text from the Epistle of St. Paul:

"We are all transformed into the same image, from glory to glory, by the spirit of our Lord."

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE TO-DAY.

Besides the various annual dinners, of which the 77th anniversary of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" takes the lead, there will be a military and civic parade, of which the following programme has been issued by Lieut. Col. NUGENT, of the 69th, and Grand Marshal KEENAN:

The military, under command of Lieut. Col. NUGENT, will form in Grand-street in the following order:

Acting Brig. Gen. (Lieut. Col. NUGENT) and staff, right on East Broadway.

Troop L, Brigade Lancers, Capt. BERNARD REILLY, Sixty-ninth Regiment, acting as escort.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Cadets, under command of Maj. JAMES BAGLEY, will form right resting on Division-street.

A battalion of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, under command of Capt. JAMES BRADY, will form right resting on left of Sixty-ninth Regiment.

A squadron of Cavalry of the First Regiment New-York State Militia, under command of Capt. D. C. MINTON, will form right resting on left of the battalion Second Regiment.

The Napper Tandy Artillery, of Brooklyn, under command of Capt. ROBERT SMITH, will form right resting on left of the squadron of cavalry First Regiment.

First Regiment of the Phœnix Brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. M. D Smith, will form right resting on left of the Napper Tandy Artillery.

The battalion formed of the independent companies under command of Col. CASEY, will form right resting on left of the Phœnix Brigade

The societies will form in East Broadway, and will take post at 9 o'clock, A M., in the following order:

Exile Club, right resting on Grand-street; Irish National Grenadiers, right resting on Scammel-street.

Benevolent Society of Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Brooklyn, right resting on Gouverneur-street.

County Monaghan Social Club, right resting on Montgomery-street.

Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York, Kings County, Morrisania, and New-Jersey, right resting on Clinton street

Dungannon Volunteers of '82, right resting on left of A. O. H

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, right resting on left of Dungannon Volunteers.

Barry Benevolent Society, right resting on left of Father Mathew Society.

Hibernian Benevolent Society, right resting on left Barry Benevolent Society.

Thomas Francis Meagher Club, right resting on left of Hibernia Benevolent Society.

Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, right resting on left of T. F. Meagher Club.

Coughlin Guard, right resting on left of the United Sons of Erin.

Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, right resting on left of Coughlin Guard.

Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society, right resting on left of Quarrymen.

St James' R. C. T. Abstinence Society, right resting on left of H. U. B. Society.

Dugnan Guard, right resting on left of St. James' Society.

Longshoreman's Union P. Society, right resting on left of Dugnan Guard.

The following companies having declined drawing for positions, will either act as escorts to societies or join the independent, named St. Patrick's Brigade: Garryowen Musketeers, Atlantic Blues, Sarsfield Guard, Emerald Guard, Patriot Guard, Company C National Guard, (Twenty-eighth Regiment,) Brooklyn Phœnix Musketeers, Irish National Guard, and Limerick Guard.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, the military will break into column, and pass in front of the line. The different divisions will break into column as the divisions preceding them shall have passed their right, and take up their line of march in the following order, viz:

Acting Brigadier-General, Lieutenant-Col. ROBERT NUGENT.
Staff.
Troop L, Sixty-ninth Regiment Brigade Lancers, under command of Captain BERNARD REILLY, acting as escort.
Dodworth's First Band.
Drum Corps.
Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Major JAMES BAGLEY.
Band.
Battalion of Second Regiment, under command of Capt. JAMES BRADY.
Squadron of Cavalry, under command of Capt. D. C. MINTON.
Napper Tander Artillery, under command of Capt. ROBERT SMITH.
Dodworth's Second Band.
First Regiment Phœnix Brigade, under command of Lieut.-Col. SMITH.
Band.
Battalion of Independent Companies, named St. Patrick's Brigade, under command of Col. CASEY.

The column will march down East Broadway and Chatham street, passing in front of the City Hall, will be reviewed by the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council, passing out through the west gate of the Park, will proceed up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Eighth-street, up Eighth-street to the Cooper Institute and dismiss.

CLEAN STREETS ON THE LINE OF THE PROCESSION.

The new contractor for cleaning the streets has promised to clean the path chosen for the cavalcade of Erin's sons, either by removing the dirt altogether, or by sweeping it aside so as to afford a comparatively safe gauntlet through the centre of the street. Regarded even in this light, St. Patrick's Day will prove a public blessing—if it don't rain!

Irish Charity.

AN ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,

Quite a large audience assembled at Irving Hall, last evening, to hear a lecture which had been advertised to be delivered before the Catholic Library Association, by Rev. Dr. LYNCH, Catholic Bishop of Charleston, upon the "Conversion and unwavering faith of the Irish Nation;" but for some reason the Bishop was not able to get here in season, and at a late hour the audience was informed by Dr. FINNELL, the President of the Association, that Archbishop HUGHES would fill his place. The Archbishop, who was dressed in his official robes, arose to address the audience, and was greeted in a manner which indicated that the audience were by no means displeased with the change in the programme. He said that it was only within an hour that he had felt impelled to represent, however imperfectly, the distinguished Dr. LYNCH on that occasion. The twilight of St. Patrick's day, for 1861, had already closed in upon them, and wherever the sun has traveled in his westward journey, there was St. Patrick's day celebrated by the scattered children of that nation whom he had rescued from superstition, and bathed in the glorious effulgence of Christianity.

He then spoke of the constancy of the Irish to their religious faith, and said that even to this day Ireland had never produced a man who had founded a religious sect in opposition to that of his native land.

He dwelt at some length upon the scholastic period of Irish History, from the early part of the Sixth Century to the middle of the Tenth, when it furnished the scholars of Europe, and sent out the men who founded the Universities of England and France. Then followed the Danish invasion, and subsequently the English, which were the beginning of the woes of Ireland. Not an acre of land in Ireland, from North to South, or from East to West, but what had been confiscated by the English two or three times. Her free schools, which she had everywhere formerly maintained, were destroyed, the titles of her nobility were abolished, and her people were reduced to beggary. But, notwithstanding all these persecutions her enemies had not been able to crush out the charity with which St Patrick imbued the people. The poor laws established for England by Queen ELIZABETH were not extended to Ireland, but the higher law of charity implanted in the hearts of her people by St. Patrick still lived and protected them from starvation. [Applause.] Famine never desolated that fair land until the English poor laws were introduced. [Applause.] If Ireland should ever become prosperous, God forbid that she should forget that charity and faith that had carried her through so many sufferings. But charity was a Christian and not a national virtue, and if he had spoken particularly of Irish charity it was because no other country in the history of the world had ever presented such a field for the exercise of this virtue, and in none had it taken a deeper root. In connection with the universality of Christian charity the Reverend Archbishop made a passing allusion to the difficulties between the North and South, and said that he hoped and trusted that they would be settled amicably. [Applause.] But, however wide might be the chasm which political aspiration might make between the two sections, there would be Catholics on both sides of it, and although they might not be very good engineers, yet, through the aid of Christian charity, they would easily span the gulf. [Long, continued applause, during which the Archbishop took his seat.]

Concentrated Leaven.—Eminent chemists have analyzed the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN prepared by Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, and report that it is a superior article for baking purposes. It is packed in a tasteful manner.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.
Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.*

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

My Delicious Oriental Fig Paste, so Good for weak lungs and the infirm, may be had at all the Fruit-stores and Saloons. Look for the Star and Crescent, and my initials, H. T., HACHADOOR TATEOSYAN, of Constantinople, Turkey.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Challenges Comparison, as well for its unparalleled success as for its cleanliness and durability. Also, new appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, universally approved. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OLMSTED—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 7, by Rev. James Millett, Mr. CYRUS OLMSTED to Miss EMMA S. JOHNSON, all of this City.

DIED.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 17, CHAPMAN H. son of Charles W. and ANN A. Morgan, aged 10 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MARIN.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, March 17, JOHN BAPTISTE MARIN, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 20 Watts st, on Tuesday, 19th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

QUACKINBUSH.—In this City, on Saturday, March 16, EMILY FRANCES, only child of William H. and Ellen J. Quackinbush aged 7 months and 19 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No 230 West 27th-st., without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday, March 16, of consumption, MARTIN VAN BUREN, youngest son of James and Sarah A. Taylor, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother Charles K. Taylor are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents No. 99 West 42d-st., without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, for interment.

RYAN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 16, of pulmonary consumption, CORNELIUS J. RYAN, son of the late James Ryan, in the 34th year of his age.

Deceased was for twenty years a book-keeper in the employ of Ingoldsby, Halsted & Co., of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence No 141 Clinton-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOAL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 16, after a brief illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, ROBERT BOAL, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his uncles, James, Thomas, William and Hugh Humes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day (Monday,) 18th inst, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Avenue A., between 23d and 24th sts.

CARR.—In this City, on Sunday, March 17, JOHN CARR, Jr., aged 59 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 64 West 14th st., this day (Monday,) March 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

FULTON.—In Yorkville, at the residence of Mr. Banning, on Sunday, March 17, of consumption, JANE FULTON, aged 24 years

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, March 12 of malignant scarlet fever, HARRY N., youngest son of William E. and Margaret L. Clark, aged 2 years, 8 months and 5 days.

MOREL.—On Friday, March 15, Mrs. M. O. T MOREL, consort of the late T. Morel, Jr, formerly Professor of Languages, United States Navy.

BRIGGS.—On Sunday, March 17, EDDIE, youngest child of Isaac V. and Elizabeth Briggs, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

GAY.—On Friday, March 15, JOHN B. GAY, aged 91 years and 8 months.

His remains will be taken to Westport, Conn, for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

VAN OLINDA.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 16, MARY, daughter of William and Cornelia Van Olinda, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) March 18, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 43 Pierrepont st, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

O'KELL.—On Saturday, March 16, LOUISA GAYLER O'KELL, wife of Wm. O'Kell, and daughter of C. T. Gayler.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 142 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

FURMAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, March 17, of scarlet fever, CHARLES DENTON son of Geo. W. and Fanny E. Furman, in the second year of his age.

His remains will be interred in the Church yard at Little Neck, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock

CORBETT.—In Orange, N. J. on Saturday, March 16, CARRIE M., daughter of Otis G. and Josephine M. Corbett, aged 2 years, 11 months and 25 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood this (Monday) forenoon, for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 179, March 16, 1861.
8, 31, 2, 21, 65, 54, 3, 70, 22, 24, 75, 33.
Class No. 180, March 16, 1861.
34, 56, 70, 66, 77, 49, 20, 52, 63, 74, 23, 50, 69, 71.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 16, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.
Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & CO. would most respectfully inform the public that our several Lottery grants do not expire until the following periods: The Delaware State Grant will continue to be drawn until the year 1862; the Kentucky State Grant will continue until the year 1877, and the Missouri State Grant until the year 1874, and the business will be conducted until the expiration of all those grants with the same promptitude that has characterized it for the last 40 years under the management of our predecessors, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, Gregory & Co., J. W. Maury & Co., Gregory & Maury, and the undersigned,
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Managers.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c., FOR CASH.
We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods per Ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which we are desirous to sell
FOR CASH.
Look at the following *bona fide* list of prices and compare them with any bills ever purchased.
Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.
FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen never before offered for less than $1 50.
BREAKFAST PLATES for 85c., and TEA PLATES for 75c per dozen.
FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES, 224 pieces, for $22.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, for $3.
FRENCH DECORATED TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, for $6 25 and upwards.
AND OTHER CHINA GOODS IN PROPORTION.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, $16.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE FORKS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE SPOONS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SPOONS, $1 75 per dozen.
A great variety of other goods, such as GAS FIXTURES, CUTLERY, &c., at equally low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome st.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A RADICAL CURE is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. BRACES for men, women and children, unsurpassed. Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No 25 Bond-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
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"Street Life in London" By J. B. GOUGH.
"The Future of Mahomentanism." By Rev. Dr. HAMLIN.
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GREAT BARGAINS
IN
JEWELRY.
The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price $12.
Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set; usual price $10.
Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.
Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.
Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $3.
Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.
Chilaren's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.
Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each: usual price $5.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.
Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.
Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.
Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 sets; usual price $1 50 to $2.
Gentlemen's Studs, $1 a set; usual price $3.
Real Jet Bracelets, $1 a pair; usual price $3 a pair.
Children's Finger-Rings, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.
Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, $1 each; usual price $2 to $4.
Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.
Also, Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.
Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES,
AT BARGAINS.
The subscriber has just received a small invoice of LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES, which he is selling for $55 each—usual price $85
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will s

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE leasehold premises at the southeast corner of Broome and Willett sts, in the City of New York, containing in breadth in front on Broome-st 25 feet, and in depth on Willett-st., 75 feet. Lease runs until May 1, 1866, at annual ground rent of $200, with covenant for renewal for further term of 21 years, at an annual ground rent of $250 or payment for improvements. Premises now rent for $907. Also, the house and lot of ground known as No. 11 King-st., in the City of New-York, in fee simple, said lot being in width in front and rear 21 feet, and in depth on each side 75 feet. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at the office of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway.

SMITH BARKER,
HENRY G. STORM,
Executors of Samuel Storm, deceased.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS stone front house No. 52 Montague st., Brooklyn Heights, together with the connecting lot on Remsen-st. The house is 26 feet by 62½, and is furnished with all the modern improvements, containing mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. The location is among the most desirable in Brooklyn. The house would be sold or let with one lot or both. The lot on Remsen-st. would be sold by itself if desirable. For further particulars, apply to JOHN B. SARDY, No. 58 South-st., corner Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO THREE-story brick houses and lots, 25 by 100, with modern improvements in a fast improving location. Price moderate, only about one-third cash. Inquire at the premises, No. 81 Greene, 50 feet south of Spring-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at noon or in the evening, or any hour of the day at No. 121 Greene-st., in the turning shop of E. Knabeschuch.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x65.; one building, 3-story and basement, 25x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x26. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, beautifully located, overlooking the Bay, &c., and within three hundred yards of the Wall-st. Ferry.

This house is but a few years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is replete with every modern improvement. Apply to SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, No. 2. Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, TWO-STORY and basement, with corter-cellar and Philadelphia front; house 20 feet front by 40 deep, with all the modern improvements and Perrin's heater; on easy terms; in 86th-st., second brick house west of 2d av., south side. Inquire on the premises, or to S. THOMPSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON NEW-YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, 22x38 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; the house is just finished, complete, with all the improvements. Also to rent the three-story brick house No. 103 Clinton-st., near Warren; rent $650. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT 25x100. SITUation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries; convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water, stable on rear, all in excellent condition. Price $3,800; No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Terms liberal. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

$5,800—VERY CHEAP—ONLY $1,800 CASH required, for the genteel 3-story, high-basement house, situated in a handsome block, with gas-fixtures, bath, &c., No. 130 53d-st., near 3d-av. If not sole by April 1, will be leased to a small family for $500, water rent and repairs. Inquire at No. 186 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the site and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AND seven lots of ground on 124th and 125th sts., between 7th and 8th avs., with stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.; grounds handsomely laid out; will be sold low and on easy terms. For full particulars, apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $8,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Only $750 cash wanted to be paid, the rest can remain. A small brick house in a good neighborhood, convenient to the cars and ferries. This house will be sold low to those who desire to purchase. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 White-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 138 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 45TH-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; every modern improvement, brown-stone front, high stoop; will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. DENMAN, foot of West 20th-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE English basement house, No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD-PLACE, 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements. Also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases and of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS WANTED.—PARTIES WISHING to retire from business, and sell their stock on hand for good farming land and bond and mortgage, can find a purchaser by calling upon JOHN H. UHL, No. 5 College-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story English basement houses Nos. 135 and 137 East 13th-st., brown-stone fronts, and finished with all the modern improvements. Houses 20 by 65. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house No. 291 5th-av., corner of 30th-st. Rent $3,000. For terms apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st., or No. 113 West 42d-st., after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 113 West 42d-st. House 25 by 60. Price $22,000. Rent $1,800, with gas fixtures. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, 161 Chambers-st

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE FIVE very desirable new first-class four-story brown-stone houses on the north side of 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Terms reasonable. Inquire opposite at No. 62.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CHATHAM-STREET property, with a quit rent roll, situate near the junction of William and Chambers-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE NO. 8 EAST 11TH-st., together with the unexpired term of lease of the lot. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot No. 212 Clinton st., Brooklyn. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE 5-STORY marble front store No. 143 Reade-st Apply to KIDDER BROTHERS, No. 161 Chambers st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding-house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 302 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

A FARM OF 70 ACRES FOR SALE—PLEASantly situated half a mile from Paterson, N. J. This is a rare chance for any one who wants a good farm for health, beauty and making money; it keeps 30 cows besides raising large quantities of garden truck; a ready sale for the milk at the door, which amounts to between $1,000 and $2,000 a year. For particulars, call in grocery No. 720 Greenwich st., corner of Charles.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO FARMS OF MOST attractive position, in the town of Islip, L. I., on the south road and shore of the bay, in a region highly improved, and particularly desirable for beauty, healthfulness, sporting privileges and agricultural facilities. South Side railroad soon to come direct to the premises. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $6,000. Apply to MARTIN & GORAY, No. 208 Greenwich-st.

NO MONEY WANTED.—A SPLENDID FRUIT farm of 160 acres, near Rahway, one hour's time from Cortlandt-st., buildings numerous and good, location remarkably healthy and pleasant. Two-thirds of the price can remain on mortgage if the balance is secured. N. C. BISHOP, No. 154 Broadway, store floor.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM—Near the City, Long Island preferred—1,000 acres of first-class farming land in Kentucky; the farm must be at the lowest figure, as the land will be sold at $3 per acre, and is worth $10. Title unexceptionable. Address X. Y., Brooklyn Post-office. None but real owner need answer this.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $4,500. Terms easy. HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No. 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2 story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos. 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 257 Bowery, large store and basement, 25x94 feet.
No. 188 Grand st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 209 Canal-st., large store and basement
Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st, with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st, 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th st., four story, brown-stone, each	$1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st	$1,000
No. 82 East 15th-st., four story, English basment	$1,000
No. 137 East 19th st., three-story high stoop, good location	$800
No. 192 East 15th-st., three-story high-stoop; will be put in good order	$700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown-stone, English basements	$600
Nos. 289 and 295 2d-av., each four story, each	$900

Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, dwelling adjoining, and two-story bar, near the landing near High Bridge.

A 3-story dwelling in 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., rent $400

A cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A large house in Henry-st., rent nearly all taken out in board.

For sale, a frame dwelling on 120th-st., price $3,800. Wanted, $6,000 on City property.

Also, one-half of a modern house, between 5th and 23d sts., 3d and 4th avs. rent not to exceed $350. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF GROWN persons, the upper part of the English basement house No. 134 East 38th-st., consisting of second story and part of the third-story, with bath-room, water closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent $300 to $350, according to room required. The best of references required. The residue of the house is occupied by the owner. To be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:

No. 192 10th-st	$800
No. 167 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square	$1,100
No. 64 Catharine-st., suitable for business purposes.	$1,800
No. 161 East 18th st., 4-story brown-stone	$1,100

Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—IN THE NEW five-story brick buildings, Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st., the best lighted and most superior ground in the City; location most central, one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. Buildings are heated by steam, steam hoist and every accommodation. Insurance is 1 per cent. Rent low. Apply immediately to N. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and is a first rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 424 Grand st.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st. rent $475, and Nos. 88 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $440; will be sold cheap or exchanged for Stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

$500—TO LET—NO 86 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 6th av., an English basement brick house, four stories, containing 12 rooms, 10 pantries, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas with fixtures, sub-cellar under the whole house; will be painted outside and in, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 159 Centre-st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE SUperior brown stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., also, stores No. 130 Nassau-st., in same building, with fine front and dome light, admirably located. Apply at rooms Nos. 18 and 25 in the building. J. M. TODD.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700
F. B. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 26 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 297 Greenwich-st., now occupied as a large clothing establishment, and has been for the last ten or twelve years. Apply to W. M. SMITH, Jr., No. 276 West 19th-st., at 11 P. M., or 6½ P. M., for one week.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 42x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st Possession 1st of May

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JACQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—NO. 29 BEEKMAN ST., STORE, BASEment, under cellar and 6th floor; also, the 6th floor of No. 31, and 4th and 6th floors of No. 33. The 6th floors of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

TO RENT.—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND CELlar of No. 18 Spruce-st., an admirable location for the wholesale leather or paper trade. Each floor is about 95 feet deep; has gas, Croton, and good hoisting. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ATtic bed-room in the genteel dwelling No. 45 Dominick-st.; possession 1st May. Also, the dwelling-house No. 21 Vestry-st.; possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house to let, in 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; lot is full size; house has all modern improvements, and is in good order. Rent $1,000. J. H. HILL, No. 185 5th-av., corner of 23d-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, besides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 22 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATEly or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancy and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Pratt,) to be vacant on 1st of May. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling, No. 225 West 27th-st.; gas, bath, &c., &c.; rent $550. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 2d and 4th floors, and a large basement, all well lighted. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 49 CHARLTON-ST. Also, two small stores on Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to F. DUKES, No. 413 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—TWO UPPER ROOMS, WITH AMPLE power; well warmed and lighted; location very desirable. Apply to JOSEPH NASON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS No. 25 Cortlandt-st., separately or together. Immediate possession. J. LLOYD & SONS, 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, A neat three-story brown stone house, in perfect order. Rent $500. Apply to W. EDWARDS, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A MODERN-built house; the owner will board with the occupant. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 West 37th-st.

TO LET—NO. 151 SPRING-ST., SECOND AND attic floors—Croton and gas. Rent $325 to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 18 Walker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

TO LET—NO. 114 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., three-story and attic, rent $1,100.
No. 161 West 22d st., 3-story, brown-stone front, $725.
No. 146 West 36th-st., and No. 150, 3-story, in good order, $700
No. 64 West 37th-st., 21x60, brown stone front, 1,250.
No. 55 West 41st-st., 3-story, with or without furniture, $950.
No. 207 West 22d-st., 3-story, brick, good location, $800.
No. 170 West 38th-st., 3-st ry, bath gas, &c., $450.
No. 174 West 21st-st., 3-story and attic, brick, $800.
No. 245 West 31st-st., 4-story, English basement, $700
No. 173 West 37th-st., 3-story and attic, brick, $600.
Nos 406 and 414 West 40th-st., 3-story, new, brick, $600
No 10 Renwick st., 3-story, brick, near Canal, $650,
Bleecker and Bark sts., 3 story and attic, $800.
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 4 story brick, $800.
No. 118 9th-av., house and store, $500
Also, two large halls for light manufacturing purposes, $400.
Also, several other houses, from $350 upwards.
J. & W. DENHAM, 8th av., corner 16th-st.,
From Morning to 9 in the Evening.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRSTclass house, with coach entrance and coach-house on rear, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first class tenant. Also, two small three story brick houses on 31st st., near 6th-av. Also, to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, on University-place, suitable for Literary or Scientific Associations, now occupied by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS D. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—A VALUABLE CORNER OFFICE OR first floor of the Society Library Building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts; contains about 3,000 square feet, and has fine light. Apply to J. M. TODD, No. 130 Nassau st., Room No. 18.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,000. Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—OFFICES ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF the southwest corner of John and William sts., also, corner basement. Immediate possession.
J. BEEBER, No. 64 John-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, NO. 594 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 41 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS NEAR ASTORIA, L. I.—To let for one or two years, on the Shore Road, opposite Ward's Island, one mile from the steamboat landing and ferry to 86th-st. The house is 42x35 feet, with large airy rooms, well and completely furnished. The stable and carriage house of brick, 27x40 feet. There are 4½ acres of land, having a frontage of about 200 feet on the river. A well shaded lawn and extensive garden, with abundance of choice fruit trees and shrubs, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c. A pair of fine horses carriages and harness, cow, &c., for sale. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., second floor.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co., with stable, carriage-house, icehouse, wood garden, &c., complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; within three minutes' walk of depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. H. PALMER, No. 20 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house, in Bridgeport Conn., suitable for a large family; with a good garden, a variety of fruit, pleasantly located, near the water. Inquire of CAPT. WEEKS, of the steamer *Bridgeport*, or of RUSSELL W. ROBINSON, No. 186 Greenwich-st, New-York. The house is lighted with gas.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WELL furnished three-story high stoop house, No. 32 West 15th-st. It will be put in perfect order inside and out, and will be had for one, two or three years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Rent, $1,800. Seen from 11 to 1. Audress S. B., Union-square Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE. No. 322 West 24th-st., furnished complete, having the modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Rent $65 per month Possession given May 1. Inquire at No. 296 West 24th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 2 STORY AND basement house No 7 Schermerhorn st. Brooklyn. Apply to A. C. PRINDLE, at American Exchange Bank, corner Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON STATEN Island wanted for the Summer Season. Address box No. 2,742 New-York Post-office, stating size, location, and terms.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO rent, with from one to five acres of land; house must be convenient and contain at least seven sleeping rooms, within an hour's ride of this City. Address, stating price, location and full particulars, B., Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSE.—WANTED TO purchase, for cash, a good brick or frame house, in a good neighborhood, with water, gas, &c., and convenient to the ferry. S. COOKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or No. 89 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED BY A SMALL FAMILY—A COTtage at moderate rent for the Summer, or good board in the country, within a short distance of New-York. Address with particulars, M. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SIX LOTS TOGETHER PLOT 75x200, through from street to street would be preferred—to purchase or lease for a long term of years. Address stating terms, &c., B. H. A., Box No. 216 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE Houston st., and near Broadway. Address, with location and rent, M. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT P. CLEARY'S STABLE, NO. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., a one-horse rockaway carriage, light enough for the City or country; good as new. Terms reasonable. Seen Monday and Tuesday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AS THE OWNER IS going to Europe, a pair of elegant dark-brown carriage horses, 16 hands high, long tails, five and six years old, very stylish, sound and kind. KING'S Stable, 41st st. and Madison-av.

FOR SALE—SUPERB BLACK HAWK SADDLE horse, 15¾ hands high, seven years old, and of unsurpassed action. Price $600. Warranted perfectly sound. Persons desirous of seeing him, will please address BLACK HAWK, Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HAWK Mare, a little over 5 years old; very stylish and gentle, and well bred to the side-saddle; will be in town within a week. Address H. H., Box 184 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANTS.

THEATRE VISITORS,
ON YOUR WAY HOME STOP AT
MAILLARD'S
SALOON,
NO. 621 BROADWAY,
Where you will find
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE,
CONSOMME OF CHICKEN,
GAME,
ICE CREAM,
CHOCOLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
No. 57 Beekman-st.,
offer for sale,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH,
a large assortment of
Writing, Printing, Hanging, Hardware, Tissue, Colored, Manila Envelope, Wrapping, and all other kinds of PAPER.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the tioners generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CIGAR store and manufactory, in a thriving city on the Hudson River, with or without stock. The store is on the main street of the city, 70 feet long, runs through the block, facing two streets; also the cellar; water and water-closet in the cellar. A lease can be had for a term of years; rent low. For address, inquire at the *Times* Office.

$500. A PARTNER WANTED IN A SPLENdid grocery store long established and doing a first-rate trade. A knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary, as it can be easily learned. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 12. HOWES & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN UNUSUALLY LUCRAtive and safe chance is offered to invest from $1,000 to $20,000 in a new invention just patented. Can be seen at No. 219 Centre st. S. CLARK.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A CHEMICAL MANUfacturing establishment, now doing a good business. A person with from $6,000 to $10,000. Address J. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SEVERAL NEWLY BUILT DWELLING HOUSES AND SUBURB BUILDING SITES FOR SALE IN PASSAIC VILLAGE, N. J.—The attention of persons desirous of securing an elegant residence is called to several new dwelling houses and superb building sites, now for the first time offered for sale by the Passaic Land Improvement Company.

Passaic Village is distant 11 miles northwest by the Erie Railroad from New-York, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Passaic River.

The above property is located on an elevated table land, immediately adjoining and overlooking the village.

It presents views of unsurpassed beauty, commanding an extensive view on every side, of as picturesque scenery as can anywhere be found. An adequate description of the scenery cannot be given, and it needs only to be seen to charm the beholder.

The land is but a few hundred yards from the railroad station, whence trains arrive and depart from fifteen to twenty times daily.

The time occupied in going to and from business in Wall-st. to the Company's lands is less than the time required to go by city cars to and from a residence in 34th-st.; besides, the trip is much more comfortable and convenient.

The communication fare by railroad is only seven cents per trip. The location is one of the healthiest in the country. The village contains four churches and three school houses.

A fine opportunity is now offered to persons contemplating the purchasing of property for erecting a permanent home, to join a party of twenty of the most respectable persons now forming for building, during the coming season, as many first-class residences on one of the most attractive avenues.

No lots will be sold to any except the parties agreeing to build houses of a certain valuation, and within a specified time Nuisances provided against.

Maps and circulars giving details of the inducements offered by the Company, may be had by application to the undersigned.

For particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.,
Or the Station Agent at Passaic.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat at West Morrisania, 45 minutes from the station of the Harlem Railroad, at the corner of 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, about ½ of a mile from the station at Morrisania Village, and ¾ a mile from McCoomb's Dam—free bridge now erecting. The place comprises a little over nine acres, in the form of a parallelogram; bounded in front by Girard av., and on the south by a public road. Walton-av. runs directly from the south gate of the place to the station of the Harlem Railroad at Mott Haven. The place is inclosed in stone wall and picket fence. About $5,000 worth of improvements on the place independent of the buildings. There is enough granite on the premises to cover them with houses. House, barn and ice-house. House 52 by 60 feet, two stories; first story in granite, second frame filled in with brick; furnace; four stacks of chimneys. All in order for a genteel family. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, and possession given immediately. Five beautiful country seats for sale in and near Madison, containing from one to eight acres. These places are worthy of immediate attention from any one who desires beautiful places; houses large, and after the modern style, surrounded by large lawns of evergreens, shrubbery, and fruit trees, all kinds and very choice; fine gardens, out-buildings, stabling, &c. Four of them are within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. All will be sold at fair prices if applied for immediately. Payments made easy. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt, Madison, N. J. S. D. HUNTING.

**COUN

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG,
BANKERS, CHICAGO, Ill.
We make collections in all parts of the West.
Refer to
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York.
E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 18, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Tradesmen's Bk	10	30 Neptune Mar. Ins
20	Irving Bk	50	55 Clev & Tol. R
40	Chatham Bk	25	5 Humboldt Ins
20	Park Bk	100	40 U. S. Express Co
85	Bank of Sing Sing	100	50 Lorillard Ins
20	National Bk	50	50 Brooklyn Cent. R
10	Continental Bk	100	40 Hope Ins
110	Manuf. & Mer. Bk	100	30 Goodhue Ins
300	Brook. City G.L.Co.	—	30 Germania Ins
50	Sar. and Whit. R	50	50 C.I. Mar. Ins
30	Excelsior Ins	50	40 Mer. Mutual Ins
40	Rich Co G.L.Co	25	50 Grocers' Ins

$1,800 Mo. Notes $900—each secured by Bond & Mtg.
$6,000 Trevorton Coal & R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Col., Piqua & Ind. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$15,000 Syracuse & Binghamton & N. Y. R. 1st M. Bonds.
$3,000 Green Bay, Mil. & Chicago R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$10,000 Sciota & Hocking Valley R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, March 21. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st. New-York, 13th March, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company, constituting the Second Class, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:
WILLIAM TUCKER,
LUTHER BRADISH,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WASHINGTON E. VERMILYE,
JACOB HARSEN,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,
HERMAN C. GEBHARD,
HANSON K. CORNING.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order,
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of that issue request such of them as desire to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 33 Wall-st., and to such due notice will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.
HORACE GALPIN, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS VOSE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 15, 1861.
THE WILLIAM WILLIAMS BANK OF Hastings-on-Hudson having this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of HENRY NICOLL, No. 165 Broadway, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Sup't.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST JOSEPH RAILROAD CO., } BOSTON, March 15, 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO. No 63 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,
R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Quincy Railroad (Ill.) Bonds; Second Division Rock Island County 7 per cent Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,156,896. The interest is provided for of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
MR. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 30-AV., CORNER 17TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. S. STILLMAN, President.
J. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

LAWRENCE R. JEROME HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm. The business will continue to be conducted under the same firm, devoting ourselves entirely to the purchase and sale of Securities on commission.
A. G. NORWOOD & CO., No. 66 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1861.

THE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THE NEW- JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, is now ready for delivery.
A. H. FARLIN, Sec'y and Treas.

WANTED—$2,500 TO $5,000—ON BOND and mortgage on Central Park lots, worth in each case double the amount named; no commission paid; for an interview address OWNER, Box No. 66 Yorkville Post-office.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled either by WALTER W. WHEELOCK or CHARLES COATES, either of whom is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
GEORGE W. BLAKE,
WALTER W. WHEELOCK,
CHARLES COATES.
New-York, March 14, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business of the late firm will be continued at No. 71 Gold-st., under the firm of BLAKE & WHEELOCK.
G. W. BLAKE,
New-York, March 14, 1861. W. W. WHEELOCK.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN, in the lithographic business, at No. 93 Fulton-st., in the City of New York, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SEIBERT is authorized to settle all the business of said firm, and payments are to be made to him on account of the business of the late firm.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT,
JAS. A. SHEARMAN,
New-York, March 11, 1860.
The business of lithographing will be continued by the undersigned at the same place, No. 93 Fulton-st.
HENRY SEIBERT.

JAMES A. SHEARMAN—HEAD OF THE ARTistical Department in the late firm of Robertson, Seibert & Shearman, having associated with himself Chas. Hart, lately foreman in the establishment of S. S. & S., and for 20 years connected with Messrs. Endicott & Co., the new firm of
SHEARMAN & HART
will be happy to receive the orders of their friends, and of the public generally, for lithographic work in all its various branches. Show-cards, portraits, landscapes, buildings, music-titles, steamboats, maps, plans, labels, fac similes, circulars, &c., &c., which will be executed in the highest style of art, and at the lowest possible rates.
SHEARMAN & HART,
No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. M. LANE, BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their affairs will be settled by GORHAM F. BAKER, at No. 25 Coenties-slip, up stairs, who is now the only person authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH M. LANE,
GORHAM F. BAKER.
New-York, March 16, 1861. HOWARD M. BAKER.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOW case and desks. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1861, '62.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, MARCH 15, 1861.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required,) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:
Biscuit, flour, rice dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.
The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau No biscuit will be required at Gosport in tight barrels.
The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality: and shall be delivered in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one sixth of the required quantity to be in half barrels.
The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.
The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.
The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16 inch thick and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-seven pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named Navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guarantee that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.
The iron hoops in the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.
The sugar shall be according to the samples at the said navy-yards, and be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown
The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.
The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.
The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.
The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1⅝ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels to be three quarters hoped, and in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¾ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.
The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.
The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright three-quarter hoped, well seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted: the staves not to be less than ⅞ inch thick, and the barrels not less than 32-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-quarter iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick; and one three-quarter hoop on each chime, 1½-inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.
All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.
The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidder may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest.
All the casks barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half-barrels of flour, bread, and pickles, shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.
The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.
The quantity of the several articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about

	To be offered for.	
Biscuit	1,800,000 lbs	at 100 lbs.
Flour	1,000 lbs	at bbl.
Rice	250,000 lbs	at 100 lbs.
Dried apples	150,000 lbs	at lb.
Pickles	180,000 lbs	at lb.
Sugar	235,000 lbs	at 100 lbs
Tea	25,000 lbs	at lb.
Coffee	25,000 lbs	at lb.
Beans	7,000 bush	at bush.
Molasses	20,000 gals	at gal.
Vinegar	24,000 gals	at gal.
Whisky	50,000 gals	at gal.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will be made for not less than specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards, respectively.
Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contract fails promptly to supply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.
Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept a less or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.
Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition to securities for performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and at this bureau
A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the Act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal not accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.
The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 5th August, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY O. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.
R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.
law6mF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.
500 gross Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee, in cans and foil, for sale by the agents
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, March 19,
At 11 o'clock, at No. 144 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the entire stock of
THE CABINETMAKERS ASSOCIATION,
Comprising in part:
Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suits, covered in satin, brocatelle, velvet, plush, moquet, reps and hair cloth; rosewood, etegeres; centre, side and sofa tables; tête-à-têtes, &c. Chamber furniture of every description. Library furniture Rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak extension dining tables, buffets, sideboards dining chairs, couches, &c. Also, enameled bedroom suites, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, armoires hat-stands, office furniture in every variety, silver-plated ware, mirrors, &c. Also, one large fire-proof safe. To be positively sold without any reserve, in consequence of the dissolution of the Association by order of J. W. HUNT, Agent.
The goods will be on view, and catalogues ready on Monday, the 18th inst., and parties in want will do well to examine the stock, every article being of the best manufacture and warranted.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
At the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., comprising the entire elegant parlor, dining room, chamber and library furniture of the above house, all of which is new having been made within two months for the owner, and cost over $12,000. the whole to be sold without reserve, for cash, by RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, consisting of elegant 7-octave piano forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with the bill and warrantee for two years; two magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel, with slip covers; silk and lace curtains, rosewood centre and pier tables, etageres, Turkish chairs and lounges; over 600 yards English tapestry and ingrain carpets, all new; marble pedestals, bronzes, rich vases, marble groups, and parlor ornaments; paintings, bronze clocks, chandeliers, gold and Landscape shades; elegant rosewood chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French chairs, two sofa bedsteads, with every description of handsome oak dining furniture, tables, sideboard, chairs, rich silver-ware. French and Bohemian Glass, ruby and engraved cut-glass, ivory and silver cutlery, one Wilder's safe, &c., with a great variety not here mentioned. No postponement. Commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. A deposit will be required of all purchasers.

EDWARD SORENCE, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificate of the Artists—among them will be found:
STABLE SCENE, WITH POULTRY, By VAN SEVERDONCK
EXTERIOR AND FIGURES.....DE BRAEKELER
INTERIOR.....LION
WINTER SCENE.....SMEES
LANDSCAPE.....VINCENT
TEMPEST.....A VAN BEERST
SUNSET.....DE LESSARD
Also several fine specimens by Manzoni B. Willoit, Lemmens, R. S. Gifford, Schaef Hekking Newell, Huet, Berch and others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold as above

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PIKE-STREET LEASEHOLD.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story and attic brick house and 9 years' lease of lot (with renewals,) No. 23 Pike-st., south east corner of Henry-st., fine brick stable on premises. Ground rent $100—proper by rents for $365. Lot 23x111 4in Maps and full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c.—A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, THIS DAY, March 18 a large stock of ready-made clothing, comprising in all about 1,500 garments, consisting of fine cassimere and cloth frock, sack, and business coats; a large lot of summer clothing; silk satin and cassimere vests; doeskin satine and fancy cassimere pants. Also about 100 pieces cassimeres, cloths, doeskins, velvets, satinets, linings, &c., together with shirts, drawers, collars, cravats and ties Also, a lot of soft felt hats and cloth caps together with an assortment of tailors' trimmings, &c. &c. By order of Assignee. Also two sewing machines.

ROOSEVELT'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.
WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, D. D. Mallory, by certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to be subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge	No. of Acres
Appello	Southeast, Northeast	3	72	15	80
Appello	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Appello	Northeast, Northeast	23	72	15	40
Appello	Northeast, Southeast	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Morig Island	31	70	11	322 11
Davis	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis	Southeast, Southeast	13	70	12	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Sahaska	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Sahaska	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Sahaska	Southeast, Southeast	31	74	16	40
Sahaska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Saking, in all, 1,062 1-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000 one for $1,000, one for $3,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.
And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as herein provided.
Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court House in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.
CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at the residences of families. Will also hold regular sales at their Auction Rooms as above.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of C. Gajani and C. Bassine, the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 East 24th-st., New-York: house 20x48; lot 20 x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 44 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL Estate of John R. Schenck, deceased, at Rosevelt, Queen's County, N. Y., at public auction, at Charles's Hotel, at Roslyn, on March 23, at 10 A. M. The property to be sold includes a store, dwelling house, village lots, and about thirty acres of land, including Harbor Hill the highest point of land on the island, the latter affording unrivaled views of the ocean, Long Island Sound, New-York City, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of H. W. HASTMAN, 288 Broadway, N. Y., or F. SKILMAN, Roslyn.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES- ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:10 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex 7 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.	7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail, 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¾ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER- SEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DRAUGHT ALES.
Hammer's celebrated Champagne Ale, on draught, at MENDUM'S great vaults, corner of Broadway and Cedar st.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE
Constantly on draught at No. 75 Chambers-st., one door west of Delmonico's Hotel. H. W. PRESCOTT.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 127 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

leges conferred by the present Emperor of Russia on foreigners established in that country, is dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 18: "Hitherto foreigners have lived in Russia in a false position, in consequence of their privileges not being clearly defined. They were consequently unable to acquire any large fortunes, although agriculture and manufactures are making great progress among us. They lived, it may be said, from day to day, and had great difficulty in gaining admission into Russian society. The present Emperor, with his usual solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, has introduced most important reforms with respect to foreigners residing in Russia. Formerly a foreigner resident in Russia could not acquire any landed property, without first obtaining a title of nobility, which was very difficult. A foreign manufacturer possessing any description of establishment was forced to enrol his name for ten years in one of the three guilds of merchants. He might then purchase and possess a certain extent of ground. At the expiration of that period he was forced to sell his ground and his manufactory if he did not consent to become a naturalized Russian Foreigners, moreover, were restricted from trading in certain articles. They could not trade by whole sale except with Russian merchants belonging to the guilds. All these regulations have been abolished by command of the Emperor. Foreigners may henceforth enter freely into commercial corporations on an equality with the Russians, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of Russian merchants."

A new Swedish Customs law comes into operation on the 1st of April, abolishing the differences between bonding and warehousing in Swedish ports, and raising the warehousing duty *ad valorem* to one per cent. on the tariff rate.

FROM FRANCE.

Address of the Legislative Body.

By a previous arrival we presented an abstract of the address tendered by the *Corps Legislatif* in response to the speech from the Throne. Subjoined is the text of so much of the address as refers to the external relations of the Empire:

"Your Majesty faithfully expressed the unanimous and profound sentiment of France when you proclaimed that she sincerely desires peace. Under your reign, Sire, France cannot be either provocative or craintive. That attitude, however, neither interdicts nor embarrasses the free action of the country in the affairs in which its power and dignity may be engaged.

We hope that the new *régime* established in Algeria will respond equally to the need of security and to the exigencies of colonization. In Savoy and in the county of Nice, you have attached to the Empire, pacifically, and in virtue of a treaty ratified by the popular will, provinces for a long time friendly, and now irrevocably French. You yielded, in that affair, to the necessities of territorial defence, the natural consequence of the notable aggrandisement of a neighboring State; and your policy, as firm as it is prudent, gave satisfaction to France, without encroaching on European law.

In Syria we have assumed the initiative of a humane enterprise, and we are accomplishing it in virtue of a European sanction; we hope that the permission so given will be continued to us, that we may be able to pursue our object, and that the holy and disinterested mission which we have accepted will be fulfilled.

In China, our soldiers, united to those of Great Britain, have cast new lustre on our arms: like the phalanxes of antiquity, they have, by the force of their organization, struck to the heart the most extensive and most populous of empires. May France and England, equally loyal in their intentions, and equally sincere in their alliance, always march thus side by side for the defence of just causes, and for the triumph of civilization!

Sire, the national and traditional interest which we take in the destinies of Italy, has been increased by the energetic and glorious efforts which you have made at the head of our armies in favor of her deliverance. The Legislative Body, sharing the respect you have shown for the wishes of the Italian people, approves of the cause reserve which has maintained France on the ground of treaties, of the law of nations, and of justice, and which, without diminishing your sympathies for rising nations, has not permitted you to associate your policy with acts of which you disapproved. Sire, the diplomatic documents and the last dispatch of troops to Rome, in a critical conjuncture, have proved to the whole world that your constant efforts have secured to the Papacy its safety and independence, and have protected its temporal sovereignty as far as possible, considering the force of things, and the resistance opposed to wise counsels. In so acting, your Majesty has faithfully fulfilled the duties of Eldest Son of the Church, and responded to the religious sentiments as well as the political traditions of France. That grave question the legislative body leaves entirely to your wisdom; well persuaded, that in the eventualities of the future, your Majesty will always be actuated by the same principles and the same sentiments, without being discouraged by the injustice which we deplore.

Sire, for nearly ten years past, during which France has confided to you her destinies, obstacles and struggles have neither disconcerted your prudence nor wearied your courage, Providence has covered you with its aegis, and the country with its acclamations. Persist, Sire, in that policy, alike prudent and resolute, liberal and firm, which under a strong power shelters durable liberties, and has no other ambition than the glory and honor of the French name. Your son, under the influence of the labors and virtues which surround him, will grow in strength by your example. He will also have learned, one day, to govern in a manner worthy of a great nation, mistress of its own destinies, too just to be feared, too honest to be suspected, and too strong to be intimidated or led away."

The Emperor and the Bishops.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 27.

The war between the bishops and the government is now assuming such proportions that a "cataclysm"—to use M. DE GRAMMONT'S expression to Cardinal ANTONELLI—must be near at hand. The Bishop of Poitiers, in a published pastoral letter, compares the Emperor to PONTIUS PILATE! This fact is announced by the *Patrie*, under the head of "Latest News," and attested, which "latest news" usually is not, by the signature of its leading writer, M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC. Here is the paragraph:

"The following is a passage which we extract from a mandate of the Bishop of Poitiers.

The language of the worst passions in the worst days of our history, is now outbid. Let the public read and judge." PAULIN LIMAYRAC.

"The mystery of iniquity runs its course; what would you say of a child who should publicly use this language to its father?

"'Father, your eldest son declares to you, in the face of the entire world, that you are obstinate and ungrateful, and that, were it not for this unchangeable respect for you, he would abandon you to-morrow to the unfortunate fate which your headstrong blindness deserves.' Obstinate! Is not the obstinate man he who continually harps upon impossible combinations—plans branded by the laughter of all statesmen?

Pilate, when he saw that his arguments prevailed nothing, and that on the contrary the people became more and more exacting, saw and felt that after having so far yielded to every caprice of the multitude, he was on the point of being urged on to a crowning act of weakness, and he then called for water, and, washing his hands, said, 'I am innocent of the blood of this just man; see ye to it. This done, after having scourged Jesus, he delivered him to the Jews to be crucified.' But this posterity ratified the absolution which Pontius Pilate gave to himself; and did that washing of his hands render him innocent in the eyes of succeeding ages? Hear this: 'Now this man, branded as a deicide—this man nailed to the pillory of our symbol—who was he? He was not Herod, nor Caiphas, nor Judas, nor any one of the Jewish or Roman executioners.

This man is Pontius Pilate, and it is just that it should be so. Herod, Caiphas, Judas and the rest had their part in the crime, but nothing would have been consummated without Pontius Pilate.

Pilate might have saved Christ, and but for Pilate Christ would not have been put to death. The signal for the execution could have been given by none but he. Wash thy hands, oh Pilate! Proclaim thyself innocent of the death of Christ; our daily answer, and the unvarying answer of our remote posterity, will be, 'I believe in Jesus Christ, who suffered under Pontius Pilate.'"

This address, says the *Times* correspondent on the same date, has produced the deepest sensation. Even they who profess to make light of ecclesiastical censures avow their fears of the effect in the remote districts, when this fierce denunciation is read in every place of worship on the same day, at the same hour, during Divine service. There is not a man, woman, or child who on leaving the church will not suppose that the Emperor of the French is proclaimed to all France as the Pontius Pilate of the Nineteenth Century. It is probable the Empress, with her strong feeling on this subject, has been much affected by the allusions to her in the Bishop's address—to the Golden Rose blessed by the Pope at the High Altar of St. Peter's, and bestowed on her; to the prayers His Holiness offered up for her at the most critical moment of her life, &c. The Bishop of Orleans' reply to M. LAGUERONNIERE was strong enough, but it was more of a political controversy than anything else. The Bishop of Poitiers' address is a denunciation of a purely religious character. It was said to-day that the *Monde* and the *Union* would be suppressed for having published this document, and that the matter would be brought before the Council of State. This probably would make matters worse; but the situation is one of great perplexity, and this after so many years' occupation of Rome.

The prelates have not yet done with M. LAGUERONNIERE. The Bishop of Nismes will not be less fierce than his brother of Poitiers in his forthcoming *mandement*.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge* says:

Ten Bishops have signified their adhesion to the pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans. The clerical war recommences, and the convocation of a council to fix the situation of the Papacy is talked of.

Fashions for March.

From Le Follet.

Amongst other novelties which have lately appeared, there are some cashmere shawls of an entirely new style. They are no longer of one color, but covered all over with some design—palms, or medallions of bright colors; or sometimes made with broad, long stripes of white, which cross the shawl over the shoulder, whilst the other part is either black, red, or blue. They are made square as well as long; and with white, and beautiful Indian plaid in the medallions, are very elegant and *recherché*.

Satin progresses in favor, and nothing can be more charming than this beautiful material. Velvet, though very effective, is only deemed suitable for elderly ladies; at least, such is the opinion of the fashionable world. For satin, lace is decidedly the most suitable trimming; and, indeed, no other ornament can be said really to equal it. A dress ornamented with gold can only be worn once or twice, but lace may be made into so many different forms and fashions.

Morning and at-home dress vary but little in make. They are very simple; the skirts plain in front; sleeves nearly tight, just loose enough to pass the hand through, and trimmed with a cuff or trimming up the elbow. The skirts are bound round the bottom with velvet, three or four inches in width, and a row of macaron buttons up the front. The colors most in vogue are golden, brown and violet *des Alpes*.

For visiting dress richer and more ornamental robes are worn. Velvets, satins with lace trimmings, moires, and taffetas antique moire, and satin, are also trimmed with velvet, interlaced, and forming a trimming *en tablier* for the front of the dress; or rings of passementerie placed in bands in a similar form; or matarons surrounded by lace. Taffetas and taffetas antique are elegantly trimmed with very narrow flounces down the front of the dress, sometimes surrounded by a thick ruche, or finished by butterfly bows; that is to say, bows without ends—merely two bows down together with a piece across the middle, the bows being left wide like wings. Velvet really needs no ornament; the only trimming admissible is lace put in little flounces *en tablier*; or, what is perhaps newer and also equally pretty, is a band of guipure placed round the skirt, a short distance from the bottom, with a band of light-colored satin, generally white, laid under it.

The skirts have lost nothing of their amplitude, and continue to be made with small trains. The bodies are made round at the waist or in a point; but the latter is considered the most easy. They are very frequently made open, either a short distance down, which leaves a space for handsome buttons on the body, or open down to the waist; in which case a rich plastron of lace can complete the toilette. Sleeves for dresses of rich material are made half large, long, and open with trimmings, or three puffs. The trimmings, of course, must correspond with those of the dress.

Some evening dresses, of a simpler style, are made of this material, with a pattern of bouquets of many colored flowers, and trimmed with narrow taffetas flounces of two different shades, contrasting well with the dress.

The following descriptions will put our readers in possession of the newest styles of bonnets for this month: Black velvet bonnet, with a wide bride of blue terry velvet edged with white satin, placed across from ear to ear. White satin curtain, covered with black lace. Two small blue feathers placed *en bandeau*.

Bonnet of mauve royal velvet; the soft crown formed with a rich blonde. On the left side, a bunch of mauve feathers, and on the right a shell of blonde, in the middle of which is a small rosette of feathers. A bandeau of mauve flowers across the forehead. This bonnet is extremely elegant, as is also the following, made of pink terry velvet mixed with blonde, either white or black, or both, mixed with a bunch of curled feathers at the side. In the inside two small feathers form a diadem, being fastened together by a rosette of blonde.

Fancy straw bonnets are beginning to be worn; and capottes of colored and black, or white silk, are much in favor. These last are trimmed either with a flat bow on the top, or a rosette of ribbon or small feathers at the side; but we do not expect much novelty in bonnets whilst the weather is so unsettled.

The evening coiffures are exceedingly beautiful this season. The newest, and certainly not the least becoming, style is formed with three very small wreaths carried across the head—the front one forming a small diadem on the forehead, which is generally a dark shade of color; the second, a straight wreath, is of a lighter shade of the color. This headdress may be seen on one of the plates for this month, and will, we believe, become a general favorite. The same style of head-dress may be formed with gold cord, or roleaux, or plaits of velvet of different shades, or roleaux of velvet and gold.

Amongst the elegant coiffures worn at the Tuileries, we noticed a Ceres wreath composed of white and velvet grapes, with grape leaves, the most perfectly natural that can be imagined, and a pouff cerise velvet at the side and back. The leaves in question were transparent tinted purple, with a silver down, as if covered with the dew of autumn, and were as supple as if freshly gathered. Our readers will not be a little surprised when we tell them that these leaves are made of caoutchouc, which is now employed generally for this purpose, and with charming effect.

Gold cable-chain twisted round the head, with a long white feather at the side, falling over the shoulder, forms an elegant head dress; or gold cable, mixed with gold blond, forms an elegant and becoming head-dress *a la Grecque*.

FROM ITALY.

The Address of the Italian Senate.

Two interesting documents reach us from Turin; one the address adopted by the Senate in response to the speech of VICTOR EMANUEL, the other the report presented to the same body by Signor MATTENCI, on behalf of the Committee to whom had been referred the draft of a law decreeing to the King of Sardinia the title of King of Italy.

The address of the Senate reproduces in fervid terms the expressions of gratitude and just admiration which the royal address had uttered in regard to France and its sovereign. It refers also to the moral support afforded to Italy by England, and the faith reposed by the Italian people in the sympathies of the German. "Among gallant nations," the Senate remarks, "a good understanding is always easy."

With respect to the internal situation of the new Kingdom of Italy, the Senate holds that a people who have regained their rights, "will by that very fact be more resolute to respect the rights of others;" and it also believes that Italy may hereafter "pursue, with its inherent energy, the conquest of all elements of order within and of defence without."

The text of the bill for conferring the title of King of Italy upon VICTOR EMANUEL, as proposed to the Senate by the Commission charged to examine it, was as follows:

Art. 1. King VICTOR EMANUEL II. assumes for himself and his successors the title of King of Italy.

Art. 2. All Government decrees, and such deeds as require to be headed with the name of the King, shall begin with the following formula: *Victor Emanuel II., by Divine Providence and the Votes of the Nation.*

To the latter article the Minister of Grace and Justice objected, stating that it would be best to insert an article to that effect in the bill which must soon be framed regarding the forms to be given to public deeds. The article was accordingly withdrawn, but an order of the day was moved and passed, with the consent of the Minister, to the effect that the bill alluded to should be brought in as speedily as possible.

Senator PARETO made some objections to the title of "King of Italy," which he thought resembled the old feudal forms too much, and, therefore, might be much more advantageously replaced by the other form—"King of the Italians."

Count CAVOUR, in reply, remarked that the Queen of England was not called Queen of the English, although the English were the nation which understood liberty best; but if it were objected that the English are characteristically attached to old customs and traditions, he would quote an instance of a people that had no feudal traditions whatever—viz.: the North Americans, who called the Chief of their Government "President of the United States," and not "President of the Americans."

After this explanation, Senator PARETO withdrew his objection, and the bill as amended was voted by 129 ayes against 2 noes, as already stated by telegraph.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS ABROAD.

The Suppression of the Slave-trade—The Progress of British Opinion.

From the London Times, March 1.

The public sentiment upon the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade seems at last to have entered upon its rational and, as we may hope, its permanent state. A hundred and fifty years ago we were fighting for the privilege of conveying negroes over sea. Having obtained all we desired on that score, we then apathetically pocketed the profits, and positively refused to think of how those profits were obtained. A generation later and we grew uncomfortable in our gains, and our ears tingled and our consciences grew uneasy as the wails and groans of the stifled negroes came home to us with perpetual and importunate repetition. We were some years awakening, and WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON, and all the fellow-laborers of these men, had much to do thoroughly to arouse us out of that uneasy state of somnolence. But at last we did awake, and we awoke in a frenzy. The state of this country when the full guilt of Slavery came upon it was nothing less than a frenzy of remorse. Before that passion everything went down. Many men yet living can remember when GEORGE CANNING failed to obtain as a concession the abolition of the power to flog female slaves, and young men can remember when it was little less than blasphemy to suggest that even a black man might very reasonably be expected to do some labor. Between these two extremes the public sentiment has violently vibrated. In the paroxysm of his first remorse the guilty Englishman saw Slavery in everything black. The phantom of that complaining negro was ever before him, and he would shut his eyes and scream if you did but talk to him of a negro at work. He sacrificed everything to his sore, quivering conscience. He was ever upon the watch to find out something more to sacrifice. He sacrificed his great West Indian interest not only recklessly, but with an ostentatious eagerness. He cast his own twenty millions down to rid himself of the remaining evidences of his crime as penitently as Judas offered the thirty pieces of silver to the Jewish authorities. He poured forth not only his own money and the money of those over whom he held influence, but he lavished the life of his own kith and kin to appease that accusing conscience. On the Coast of Africa, in the perfidious sunshine of "the white man's grave," amid the beautiful and deadly luxuriance of a tropical vegetation, he placed his own countrymen to pine and die that he might comfort himself with the satisfaction that he had atoned for the great sin he had committed against the black man. For a full generation there was nothing he would not pay, and nothing he would not vicariously endure.

Every great excitement has its recoil. The generation of crime had been followed by the generation of remorse; the generation of remorse is followed by the generation of reflection. We who now occupy the earth are less affected by the crime of our grandfathers or the remorse of our fathers. We begin to feel less affright at this spectre of the writhing negro. We have purged ourselves completely of the guilt of his abduction and his other wrongs, and we can feel ourselves entitled to look upon him as we might look upon any other man who has succeeded to the common obligation of eating bread by the sweat of his brow. The flood tide, which had flowed upwards, roaring and foaming like the "bore" of some bell-shaped firth, retained its power of flowing after the great impulse had ceased; but years ago there were some who ventured to say that, after all, the earth must be filled, and that the great law of Nature which deemed man to labor must apply to the black man as well as to the white. Their voices, however, had little chance of being heard, for there was enough of vehemence in our old convictions to urge us not only to persuade but to coerce all the rest of the world to feel as we felt and to be penitent as we were penitent. We lavished our money, we concentrated our efforts, we exerted all our influence, we compromised our political relations, we coerced the weak, and we went to the verge of making war upon the strong, in order to bring the rest of the world to join with us in our crusade against the traffic in mankind. Never was there in the history of our race so magnificent and so disinterested an enthusiasm. When the great book of history shall become so vast that far-off generations shall be unable to seize any other than the tallest events in the great vista from which they emerge, this work of England must stand out and challenge admiration, as something to which the story of past ages has no parallel. *We English alone have been hearty in the cause. We have shamed some by our example, we have bought others by our largesses, and we have deterred others by our power; but of all the peoples of the earth we alone have labored, with gold and with arms, for no other object than for that point of conscience which is to us our "ideal"—to put down Slavery and the Slave-trade.* Yet we have not succeeded. While we have been starving our own colonists and suffering our West Indian possessions to return to jungle in very fanaticism, suspecting that Slavery must lurk under every contract for labor, other countries have eluded their engagements, or have openly resented our interference. Portugal has required all our attention to keep her at all up to the mark; Spain has impudently repudiated all her promises; France has changed the name, but not the substance; and *America has continued the odious traffic at sea under the pretext of a jealousy of her national honor, and has, to her misfortune, nursed Slavery at home and acknowledged it as a domestic institution.* After all our sacrifices and all our efforts, the most zealous opponents of Slavery were fain to come down to the House of Commons on Tuesday night and to propose a resolution, "that the means hitherto employed by this country for the suppression of the African Slave-trade have failed to accomplish that object."

Now that we can calmly review all that has been done, we find that we have been led away by our generous impulses, and have wasted our strength uselessly. Like the charge at Balaklava, "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*"—it was wonderful, but it was altogether unpractical. Great as we are, we are not powerful enough to coerce the world. Strong as we are, we must submit to the laws which universally influence human conduct. After all our vain efforts, we are reduced at last to admit that we must be content to attract mankind by their interests, and not pretend to govern them by fear. France claps her hand upon her sword if we presume to ask whether she has slaves or free laborers in the hold of the *Charles-et-Georges*. Spain laughs at us if we pretend to prevent her from importing as many slaves as she may want in Cuba. America threatens war if we attempt to liberate the live cargo of a vessel covered with the Stars and Stripes. *We have discovered at last that commercial competition will do what fleets and armies are utterly incompetent to perform.* Not very long ago, when we, from time to time, urged the claims of our West Indian colonies to some substituted free labor for the slave-labor they had lost, we were met by the indignation of our Anti-Slavery Societies. Perhaps there are some remnants of that superstition, which is a great religion degenerated, wherein the same dogmas are still repeated; but on Tuesday night the modern Anti-Slavery men came down to ask the House of Commons to believe that "the true remedy is to be found, not in countenancing immigration into countries where Slavery exists, but in augmenting the working population in countries in which Slavery has been abolished;" and "that the failure has mainly arisen from our having endeavored almost exclusively to prevent the supply of slaves, instead of to check the demand for them." *At last we are condescending to reason upon Slavery and the Slave-trade as we reason upon other human affairs. At last we are coming down from our high notions of destroying everything we do not like by the sword and the cannon-shot*—although there are some fanatics, as the debate showed, who still lean upon these means *—and are intent on humbling ourselves to the commonplace notion that the best way of destroying an objectionable system of labor is to undersell it.* Africa, populous as it is, is not so populous as China, nor is it so populous as the coast of India. Africa, necessitous as the people may be, is not so necessitous as the Far East. There we have a hungry civilization, which may be moulded to our purposes by good treatment more simply than the savagery of Africa can be oppressed by coercion. Both in India and in China we have the materials for a competition which may render the Slave-trade an extinct, because an unprofitable, traffic. The old Anti-Slavery Party will require, for some time still, opposite all white emigration, lest it should compel their free black *proteges* to work by the competition that emigration must create in the labor-market; but we are happily getting beyond this stage of folly, and are learning to look upon this subject with the eyes of common sense. We have a treaty with China which enables us to carry to the West not only Chinamen, but their families. We have behaved so well to them that we have gained their confidence. While other nations may kidnap them by tens, we can obtain volunteers by thousands; and if our laws are observed, and our shipowners and planters are honest, we are not far from the period when we may see the prosperity of our West Indian colonies restored and the Slave-trade extinguished without a cruiser or a fort on the Coast of Africa, and without the sacrifice of even another million from the British Treasury.

The Policy of Mr. Lincoln as Indicated by his Speech at Indianapolis.

From the London Globe.

Just at the moment when we receive the fuller details of the establishment of the "Confederated States of America" we also obtain some insight into the future policy of Mr. LINCOLN. The new State, which stretches along the coast from a few miles south of Cape Fear to the Florida Reefs, and thence sweeps round to the Rio Grande del Norte, and includes the area lying between the 35th parallel of north latitude and the 104th degree of west longitude, comprises seven of the black States of the old Union, for it would be mere affectation to exclude Texas because she has not yet formally sent representatives to Montgomery. There is also an eighth State, Arkansas, on the northern frontier of Louisiana, and the western bank of the Mississippi, which, in all probability, is by this time represented at the Convention. It will be seen that the whole of the Gulf coast is in the hands of the new Federation. This, however, is of less importance than another fact—that the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, control both banks of the Mississippi River for upwards of five hundred miles. Louisiana embraces both banks from Fort Adams to the mouths of the Delta, and the State Collector of New-Orleans is now gathering up the customs revenues for the behoof at present of that State alone, and is thus taxing all the Northwest as well as the revolted Southern States for its own benefit. Throughout the whole area there are, we believe, only two forts in possession of United States' troops—Fort Sumpter at Charleston, and Fort Pickens at Pensacola. All the other forts are garrisoned by State Militia, and covered with State flags. The new Government which has suddenly sprung into being at Montgomery, a safe and central position, has been established under a Constitution similar in most respects to the Constitution of the old broken Union. But unlike the old Constitution, it calls things by their right names. Such euphemisms as "persons held to servitude" find no place in it. Slaves are called "slaves;" the States referred to as constituent elements of the new Confederacy are called "Slave-holding States," and, of course, the proper title should be—but here the Montgomery men fall short—the Slaveholding Confederated States of America. A policy of semi-hostility towards the Border States peeps out in the document, for the Congress is endowed with power under the Constitution to prohibit, not only the external slave-trade, but the importation of slaves from any State not a member of the Confederacy—an *argumentum ad crumenam*, which Virginia and Maryland will well understand. Another provision of the new Constitution empowers the Government to take immediate steps for a peaceable arrangement with the subsisting United States on principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

It is at this point that we find the new Constitution in probable contact with Mr. LINCOLN'S Government. How will he deal with the Confederated State? They speak of arrangement, apportionment of public property and public debt. *Mr. Lincoln at Indianopolis, not very distinctly, we admit, shadows forth a line of policy which almost precludes arrangement, at all events without a modified attempt at coercion.* What, he asks, is coercion, what invasion? "Would the marching of an army into South Carolina without the consent of her people and with hostile intent towards them be 'coercion' also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be 'invasion' or 'coercion?' Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist 'coercion' and 'invasion,' understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be 'coercion' or 'invasion' of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of this great affection would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy." Here we have a sketch of a line of policy which does not imply a surrender to the Black States without a contest. *The President elect seems incline d to collect revenues, retake forts, stop mails. We are afraid the South would look upon these measures as coercive.* Moreover, Mr. LINCOLN denies the right of secession. "What mysterious right," he asks, "to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country by merely calling it a State?" He lessens the force of the question by calling it merely a question; but the tone of his whole speech implies something more, and suggests the idea that the lighter form was assumed to cover a weightier substance.

The Return of the Australasian.

ARRIVAL AT QUEENSTOWN—A GALE AND FOUL WEATHER—BACK TO IRELAND UNDER SAIL.

The prolonged absence of the steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool on the 16th ult., and should in due course have reached this port by the 2d inst., has been a source of extreme anxiety on this side of the Atlantic. By the *Arabia*, we are happily furnished with the intelligence that no fatal disaster had caused the destruction of the missing ship, nothing more serious than head winds and a fractured screw having occurred to compel her return to Ireland. From the log, which is subjoined, it will be seen that her voyage until after, on her outward voyage, she had called at Cork, and taken on board her mails, was without notable incident. On the 18th, she experienced light variable winds, and on the following day there was a strong breeze and a heavy sea, rendering it very difficult to manage the ship. The morning of the 20th, however, was still more severe, betokening a violent storm. Not only had the noble vessel to contend with a succession of terrific squalls and a high sea, but a heavy gale contributed to the impending danger. While vainly attempting to weather the storm, she broke two bars of the screw, which, of course, disabled her, and rendered it impossible to proceed on her voyage by steam-propelling power. The accident to the screw is supposed to have happened from striking some piece of a wreck, as several logs were seen floating about at the time.

As soon as the accident was discovered, Capt. HOCKLEY immediately hoisted sail and directed the course of his vessel westward, with the intention of making an American port. For several days she passed through heavy squalls, which culminated on the 26th February in a fierce gale and furious squalls, rendering it almost impossible to manage the ship. The commander succeeded in putting her head round in lat. 46° 24′ North and lon. 34° 20′ West, and bore up for Queenstown, arriving with her passengers and crew all safe, on the morning of the 3d of March, after a rough voyage of twenty-six days' duration.

Annexed is an abstract of the log of the *Australasian:*

ABSTRACT OF LOG.

Date.	Winds.	Courses.	Distance.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1861.					
Feb. 16	Westerly.	—	—	—	—
Feb. 17	South.	Various.	—	—	—
Feb. 18	W. by S.	S. 76 W.	124	50 54 N.	12 47 W.
Feb. 19	W. N. W.	S. 86 W.	266	50 47 N.	19 46 W.
Feb. 20	W. N. W.	S. 77 W.	178	50 9 N.	24 20 W.
Feb. 21	N. W. to S. W	S. 44 W.	97	49 00 N	26 02 W.
Feb. 22	Variable.	S. 46 W.	110	47 42 N.	28. 02 W.
Feb. 23	S. S. W.	S. 67 W.	136	46 49 N	31. 06 W.
Feb. 24	Westerly.	N. 82 W	91	47 00 N.	33. 06 W.
Feb. 25	W. N. W.	S. 30 W.	48	46 18 N.	33. 41 W.
Feb. 26		N. 38 W.	38	46 28 N.	34. 29 W.
Feb. 27	W. N. W.	N. 84 W.	217	46 48 N.	29. 15 W.
Feb. 28	West.	N. 67 W.	235	48 17 N.	23. 52 W.
Mar. 1	—	N. 71 W.	230	85 50 N.	12. 4u W.
Mar. 2	S. W.		—	—	—

REMARKS.

FEB. 16—Moderate breeze and fine; 10:46 A. M., left the buoy; 11:50 A. M., received mails, &c., and proceeded.

17. Brisk gale and thick weather; 1:10 P. M., arrived at Queenstown; 4:10 P. M., received mails; 5:5 P. M., passed St. Roche's Point.

18. Light variable winds.

19. Strong breeze and cloudy, and very heavy sea running.

20. Heavy gale, with terrific squalls and high sea; broke two flanges of screw and proceeded under sail.

21. Light winds and cloudy.

22. Fresh breeze and cloudy, with a high sea.

23. Fresh gale and hazy weather.

24. Fresh gale, with heavy squalls.

25. Brisk gale and gloomy weather.

26. Strong gale and furious squalls; 8:45 A. M., bore up before the wind towards a port.

27. Fresh gale and squally and high sea.

28. Heavy gale and squally and high sea.

MARCH 1—Strong gale and thick weather.

2. Moderate breeze and thick; 10:30 A. M., arrived at Queenstown.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DANGEROUS BLASTING UPON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—At about 1½ o'clock on Saturday last, the quarrymen engaged near the excavations for the new reservoir on Blackwell's Island, set off a very heavy blast, which sent large masses of shattered granite high into the air, a whole shower of "splinters" falling within half the length of the steamer *Enoch Dean*, which was passing, and directly opposite at the instant of the explosion. Pieces of rock, apparently as large as good-sized cheeses, fell within startling proximity to the steamer, causing considerable alarm among the passengers. Any one of these missiles, the Captain averred, had they struck the vessel, would have gone clear through her, and probably would have done fatal damage in the crowded condition of the steamer. The steamboat *Island Home*, with a barge in tow, was also near by at the time. The passengers expressed their aversion to repetitions of that species of salute.

ANTI-SUNDAY LAW MEETING OF GERMANS.—The Stadt Theatre in the Bowery was crowded, yesterday afternoon, with Germans, who assembled to discuss the question of Sunday law or no Sunday law. According to the advertisement and posters announcing the meeting and its purposes, the question was open for discussion, the main object being to counteract the effect of the meeting held at the Cooper Institute, last week, in favor of upholding the Sunday laws. No one, however, was there to advocate the cause of "enforcing the Sunday Laws," and of course the Anti-Sabbatarians had matters their own way. The meeting was presided over by Mr. KOPP, editor of the New-York *Democrat*, who, on being called to the chair, explained briefly the purposes of the meeting. The speakers were Dr. FORSCH, Mr. RITTIG, of the *Staats Zeitung*, Mr. BIRGLE, and Mr. C. B. HATCH.

THE GALE.—The heavy snow storm and gale of Friday night was very severe from North East. The steamers from the Eastward, *via* Long Island Sound, did not arrive until about 3 P. M. of Saturday, and did not start again at the usual hour. There were no arrivals from sea on Saturday except ship *Great Western* and steamships *North Star* and *Arabia*. Capt STONE, of the *Arabia*, says the gale was the most severe he ever felt on this coast. We have no information from the coast, but as the telegraph reports that the gale was felt from Boston to Norfolk, it is to be feared that many disasters have occurred.

LECTURES BY MR. W. G. DIX.—Mr. W. G. DIX, formerly Consul of the U. S. at Quito, will deliver the first of a course of three lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, this evening. The lecture this evening will treat of the scenery of the Andes; interest of the valley of the Amazon; CHURCH'S picture—"The Heart of the Andes;" HUMBOLDT; condition of the Indian population in Spanish America, and of the mountains Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Cayambe and Sangai.

FALL OF AN INSECURE CHIMNEY.—On Saturday morning, a high chimney belonging to the double tenement house, Nos. 483 and 485 Washington-street, fell over upon the roof of the building, making a large hole, through which the bricks and mortar passed into the apartments below. Singularly enough, none of the inmates of the premises received bodily hurt, but a quantity of furniture was destroyed. The consternation which resulted from the sudden crash, may be easily imagined.

ESCAPE OF CAPT. LATHAM, OF THE SLAVE-SHIP CORA.—Capt. LATHAM, of the slave-ship *Cora*, of which he was master and part owner, escaped on Friday evening. It is said that he was taken from the prison on Friday evening, by an officer, to a clothing-store on Broadway, to make some purchases, and that while thus engaged he succeeded in making his escape. He had been in prison from Jan. 8, until Friday last. How he escaped has not yet been explained. There is not much expectation of his recapture.

ACCIDENTS ON SHIPBOARD.—A man named ANDREW MCCARTY, a longshoreman, working on board the brig *Lebanon*, lying at Pier No. 17 East River, was seriously injured by some lumber falling on him. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer WICKES, of the First Precinct. A longshoreman named CHARLES BROWN, employed on board ship *Conquest*, at Pier No. 18 East River, fell from the deck into the hold and was severely injured.

SAILING OF THE CRUSADER.—The United States steamer *Crusader* left the Navy-yard at 2 P. M. on Saturday, and proceeded to sea.

Fires.

IN A GROCERY—THE PROPRIETOR ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in KUBBEL & RETTBERG'S grocery, No. 540 Grand street, corner of Cannon, causing damage to the extent of $150 by destruction of the stock, which was insured for $1,000 in the Central Park Insurance Company. The damage to the building, of which MAX SELIGMAN is owner, amounts only to $50; covered by insurance of $800 in the St. Mark's. Capt. STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward Police, believing the fire to have been the work of incendiarism, caused the arrest of LOUIS KUBBEL, one of the proprietors, on suspicion of the offence, and telegraphed for Fire Marshal BAKER to come and investigate the facts of the case. The prisoner, in answer to the Marshal, denied that he had been to his store since Saturday night, notwithstanding the circumstance that he had been seen to leave the place, by the Cannon-street door, five minutes previous to the discovery of the fire. On searching the prisoner the key of the Cannon-street door and some pennies were found in his pockets, and his partner, Mr. RETTBERG, identified the key and one of the pennies as having been left within the store when he closed it at 11½ o'clock on Saturday night. Upon this evidence the prisoner was detained, and to day he will be taken before Justice BRENNAN, who, doubtless, will commit him for trial. The police of the Thirteenth Ward have been very active lately in tracing out incendiary fires, and during the past four months have made four arrests for arson. Three of the prisoners have been tried and convicted of the offence.

IN MILLEMANN'S HALL—WINES, &C., DESTROYED.

At 2¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the cellar of the five-story building, known as Millemann's Hall, Nos. 247 and 249 Seventh-avenue, owned and occupied by FREDERICK MILLEMANN as a wine and lager-bier saloon. The flames were extinguished before they had burned through to the second story. Damage to the extent of $1,000 was done the building, while the loss upon wines, beer and furniture is estimated at $3,500. The building was insured for $8,000, and the stock and fixtures for $1,600, in the Commercial and American Insurance Companies. A grocery adjoining the saloon, occupied by LAWRENCE & PURDY, was damaged by water to the extent of $500; insured for $1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company.

IN A SHOE STORE.

A fire broke out between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, in Mr. EDWIN A. BROOKS' shoe manufactory, No. 150 Fulton-street. The firemen prevented the spread of the flames beyond the second floor, but the stock in the building was injured to the extent of $5,000 by fire and water; fully insured. Mr. SCHNEIDER'S lager bier saloon in the basement was also slightly damaged by water. The injury to the building amounts to $250. The fire originated among some rubbish in a closet under the stairs, but from what cause is not known.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. B Olin, of Troy; Hollis White, and M. W. Tappan, of New Hampshire, and E. W. Fiske, of Buffalo; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Gen. W. V. F. Moore, of Maine; Capt. Alexander Hay, of Pennsylvania; Capt. W. A. Howard and W. T. Horton of Philadelphia, and Capt. G. B. Stephenson, of California, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois; Gen. J. W. Singleton and W. H. Cassell, of the same State; Hon. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto; Dr. Douglas, of Quebec; Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Arabia*; F. G. Farnwall and lady, W. Smetelete, W. Hussey, C. L. Watson, and J. W. Travis, passengers by the *Arabia*, from London; W. H. H. Tucker and D. Pender, of North Carolina; W. F. Murray, of Canada; R. Stewart, of Belfast, Ireland; G Heron, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Capt. Dobbins, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Adjutant-General Read, of Albany; B. Wilson, of the U. S. N.; R J. Ross, of Pennsylvania, and W. Boice, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Jas. O. Putnam, of Buffalo; J. W. Walevat, of Boston; T. B Ackers, of